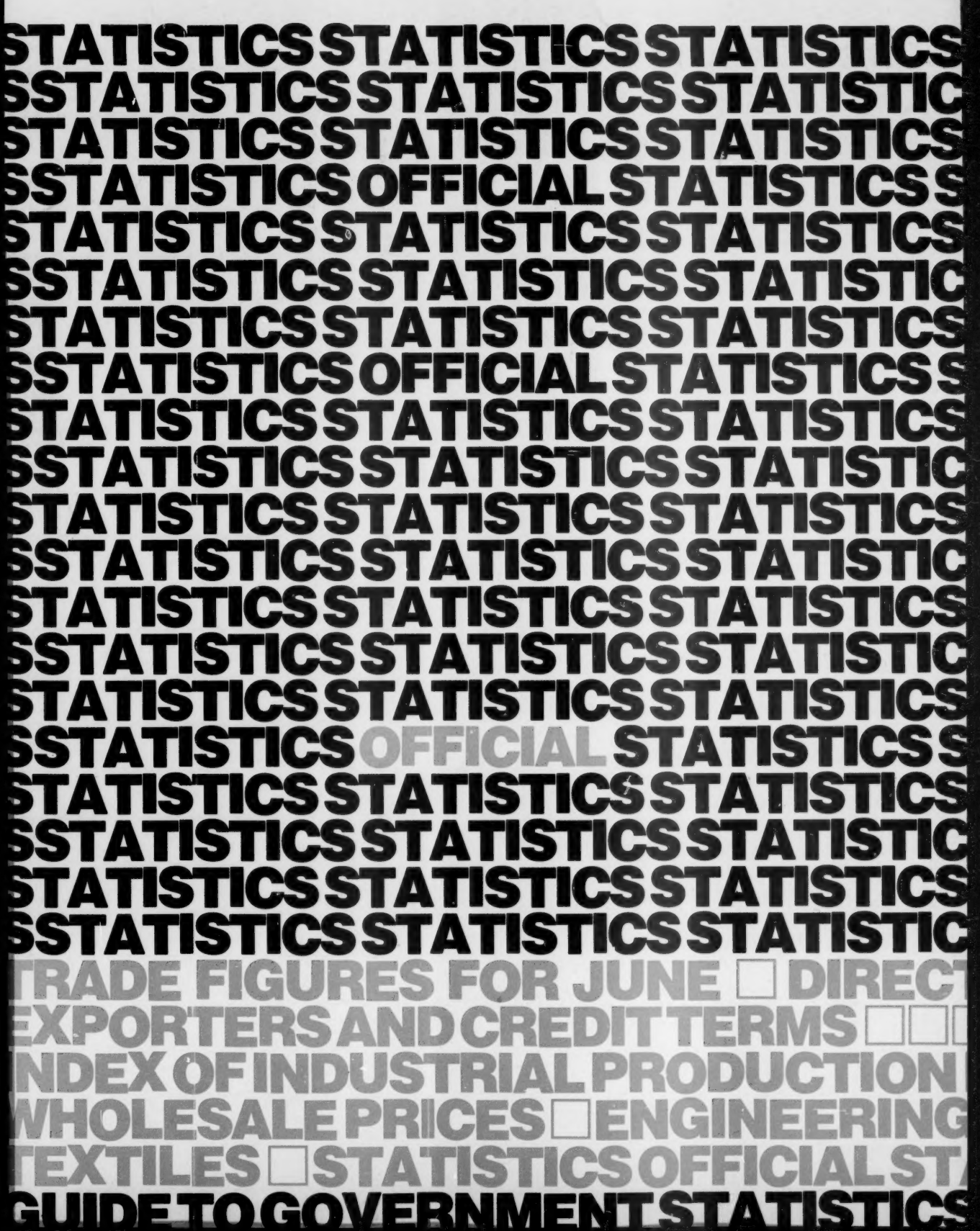
Trade and Industry

21 July 1978 Every Friday 40p



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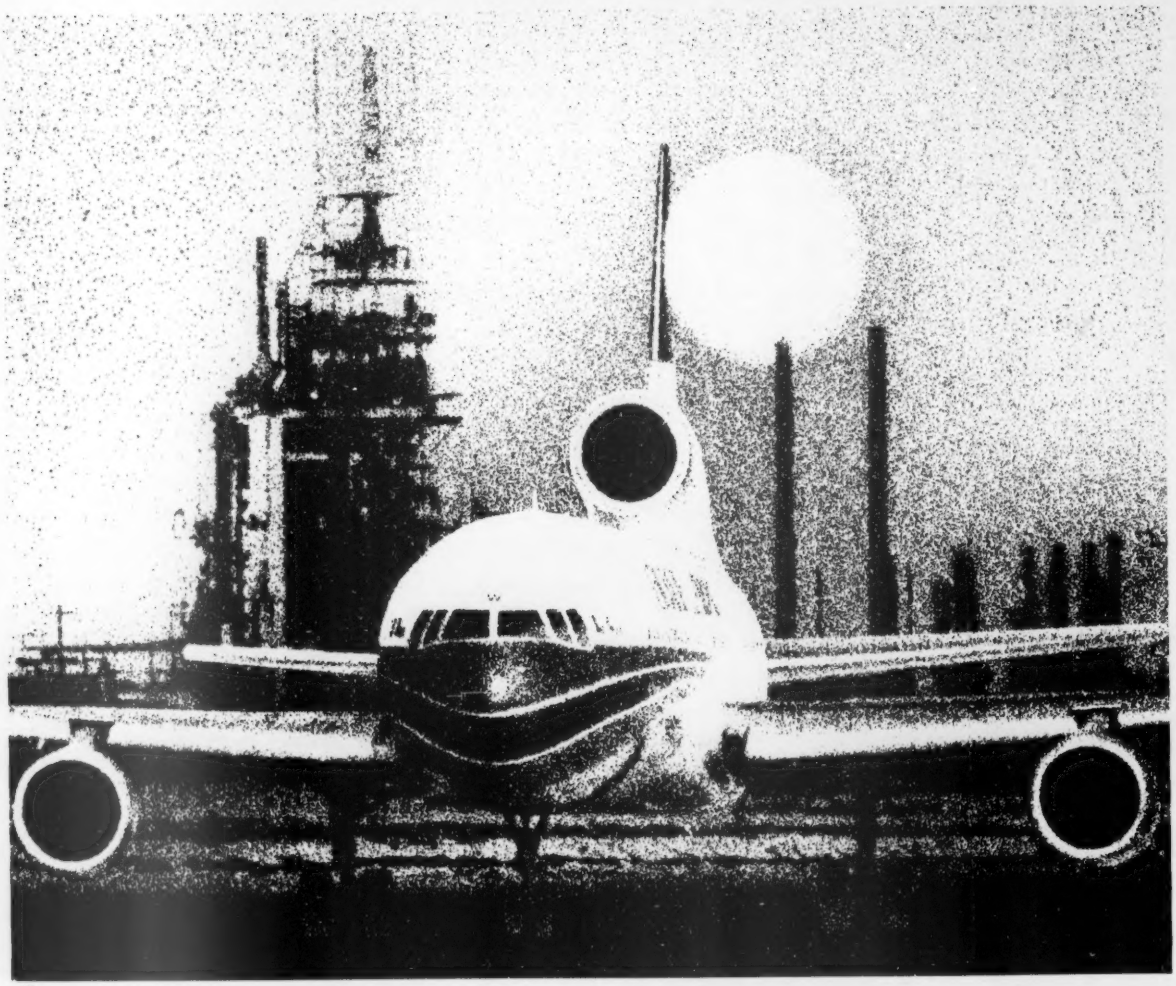

FP1

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Trade and Industry

21 July 1978

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

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In addition to many pages of official statistics in this week's issue, we publish an updated version of our guide to government statistics (centre pages).

Trade and Industry

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Trade and Industry this week

OVERSEAS

Summit outlines strategy for growth

Heads of the seven industrialised countries who attended the Bonn summit from 16 to 17 July agreed on a number of measures dealing with world economic growth, better use of energy, increased trade, more currency stability, and assistance for developing countries, Prime Minister James Callaghan, told the commons on Tuesday (18 July). The meeting was attended by leaders from Germany, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and by the president of the European commission.

Mr Callaghan said that the meeting's first concern was that the worldwide level of unemployment was too high. The meeting had agreed on the need to reduce the general level of inflation still further, and that higher growth and reduced inflation would contribute to greater currency stability and also lessen the pressure for reducing world trade through protectionism.

Heads of government had undertaken to carry out specific proposals for action in their own countries, Mr Callaghan told the house. Among these, Germany had undertaken to propose by the end of August to its legislative bodies substantial additional measures of up to 1 per cent of gross national product in order to strengthen demand. One per cent was approximately 13 billion deutschmarks, Mr Callaghan said.

Japan was to determine, in the months of August and September, whether additional measures were needed to raise domestic demand to achieve a growth target 1½ per cent higher than last year. The UK undertook to continue policies to contain inflation to improve still further the prospects for growth and employment.

Mr Callaghan said that the United States undertook to have by the end of 1978 a comprehensive framework for reducing American dependence on imported oil by as much as 2.5 million barrels per day by 1985. The United States stated that it was also determined that by 1980 the United States' oil price should be raised to the world level. The European community had also agreed to reduce dependence on imported energy to 50 per cent by 1985.

There had been general agreement on the need for increased production, particularly of coal and nuclear energy. The United States and Canada both stated their firm intention to continue as reliable suppliers of nuclear fuel within the framework of effective safeguards.

Mr Callaghan said that the summit had called for the multilateral trade negotiations to be concluded by 15 December 1978 (see page 138). Japan had stated its intention to work for an increase of imports to Japan, and to keep the total volume of Japanese exports for 1978 at, or below, the level of 1977.

Mr Callaghan stated that the summit had agreed that the lending of the International Development Association should be enabled to rise annually and in real terms and it had agreed to work for a successful conclusion to the negotiations on a common fund, to continue with efforts for individual commodity agreements, and to ask the World Bank to examine the prospect of financing hydrocarbon exploration to meet some of the needs of the developing countries.

The meeting had been informed of the proposals made at the last meeting of the European council for a scheme for monetary co-operation.

HOME

Office employment 1 in 4 – and growing

Future growth of the office sector, particularly within the inner areas, should be paid more attention, according to the Location of Offices Bureau's annual report, published on Tuesday.

In his introduction to the report, Anthony Prendergast, chairman of the bureau, said that it was clear that the structure of employment was changing. One quarter of the working population was already employed in offices and that figure was increasing. Important too was the provision of educational skills that would equip today's children to become the operators of highly sophisticated electronic equipment now being produced for office work.

A marginal increase of around 4 per cent in vacant floorspace was recorded in Great Britain (excluding central London) during 1977. Nationwide, there were now indications that the market for new or prestige space had hardened, particularly for very large units over 9000 m².

On research, the bureau has commissioned a report to identify the needs and investigate the impact of office development in the inner-city area. Investigation into the office location requirements of multinational organisations is also under way towards helping to assess the UK as a potential location for international office activities.

Unemployment steady

The total number of unemployed persons in Great Britain on 6 July was 1 512 487, representing 6.5 per cent of the total number of employees. This total includes 231 806 school leavers under 18 not yet employed.

The seasonally adjusted series shows that the number of unemployed in Great Britain excluding school leavers was 1 309 000 (5.6 per cent of all employees), an increase of 5200 since 8 June. In the last three months, there has been a decrease on average of 5500 a month.

Of the total unemployed in Great Britain, 365 000 had been unemployed for four weeks or less. It is estimated that about 1 028 000 were unemployed for more than four weeks, and were aged under 60.

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices in Great Britain remaining unfilled on 30 June was 216 895, a decrease of 9054 since 2 June. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices was 27 770, a decrease of 2787 since 2 June. The seasonally adjusted series shows that the number of vacancies notified to employment offices in Great Britain was 209 200, a decrease of 6300 since 2 June.

Help for long-term unemployed

An experimental subsidy to encourage the employment of people who have been out of work for 12 months or more was proposed on Monday by Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. Subject to the agreement of the EEC, a trial run to assess the effectiveness of a subsidy will run in Merseyside, Tyneside and Leeds for nine months from early August.

Employers in industry and commerce and the nationalised industries in each area will receive a £20-per-week subsidy for up to 26 weeks for every eligible person taken into full-time employment. The prospective employees must have been registered unemployed for 12 months or more, aged 19 to 64 for men and 19 to 59 for women, and registered in the respective areas.

The special temporary employment programme which came into operation on 1 April will provide up to 25 000 places focused on the long-term unemployed. In addition, the Manpower Services Commission is looking at the problem of the long-term unemployed and policies to help them.

BAA announces £24.3m profit

British Airports Authority announced a pre-tax profit of £24.3 million for the financial year 1977/78 on 18 July. This was the twelfth successive year of profitability since the authority started in 1966.

In his introduction to the annual report and accounts, BAA's chairman, Norman Payne, said that the pre-tax profit and a return of average net assets of 8.7 per cent represented a creditable improvement over last year's performance. He said that in spite of a minimal growth in traffic, the financial results showed, in real terms, an improvement over the previous year. This was mainly due to increased revenue from commercial operations at all seven BAA airports.

Income from sources such as shops, restaurants and car parks rose by 23 per cent to £63.3 million, which represented an excellent result on a 2 per cent passenger growth. After expenditure of £29.6 million, a profit of £33.7 million was achieved. Price increases and traffic growth resulted in overall income from traffic operations increasing by 19 per cent to £61.8 million. However, expenditure of £66 million resulted in a loss of £4.2 million in this area of activity.

Passenger traffic through the three south-east and four Scottish airports increased overall by only 1.9 per cent, due mainly to industrial disputes in the airline and air traffic control sectors of the business. Total air transport movements also suffered for the same reasons, reflecting a drop of almost 3 per cent. Cargo and mail tonnage rose by 8.6 and 7.0 per cent respectively.

The BAA welcomed, said Mr Payne, the publication of the government's white paper on airports policy. This provided the framework for the future efficient development of the UK airport system. The authority's main concern, however, was for the longer-term development of the airport system in the south east. The lead time for the provision of capacity necessitated early decisions, and the BAA therefore recommend to the government that it should set up, as soon as possible, an airports policy advisory council on which all concerned with, or affected by, airport development should be represented.

Further payments for nationalised companies

Further payments on account totalling £5.9 million in respect of compensation for nationalisation of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries have been authorised. This was announced by Minister of State for Industry Gerald Kaufman in a written parliamentary reply on Tuesday.

Mr Kaufman said that he had reviewed the possibility of further payments on account of compensation in the context of further information available to the government since the first payments on account were authorised in January and April and of the stage now reached in negotiations with the various stockholders' representatives. In the light of this review, he had authorised a second payment on account in respect of the unquoted securities of the companies listed above.

	£'000
British Aircraft Corporation (Holdings) Ltd	3 550
Scottish Aviation Ltd	150
Austin and Pickersgill Ltd	300
Brooke Marine Ltd	50
Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd	100
Hall Russell and Co Ltd	100
Vickers Shipbuilding Group Ltd	1 250
George Clark and NEM Ltd	400

Garages prevented from misleading motorists

Garages selling cut-price petrol are to be prevented from misleading motorists with offers on 'whole gallons only' and 'hidden' decimals of a penny. New regulations are to be introduced to prevent motorists being misled.

In future, garages which persist in selling petrol in this manner will be required to display the higher prices for part-gallons with equal prominence to the price at which whole gallons are charged. In addition, there will be new requirements governing the size of any display of conditions of sale; and decimal figures will have to be of the same size and prominence as whole figures.

Review completed

Answering a parliamentary question on Monday, Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that a review just completed by government of the Petrol Price (Display) Order 1977 showed that generally it was working well, and had eliminated many of the abuses that used to characterise the display of petrol prices. The government was taking immediate action to stop the few abuses which remained, notably the practice of making discount prices apply only to the purchase of whole gallons, with any part-gallons purchased often being charged at a significantly higher price.

Taken together, these changes should mean that the remaining abuses affecting the display of prices for petrol are ended, and that petrol price displays are clear and unambiguous. A consultative document setting out details of the changes was to be issued later in the week.

Interim increases for Royal Doulton

Following representations by Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd on the basis of the safeguard regulations, the Price Commission has allowed an increase of 7.3 per cent against the average of 9.3 per cent sought by the company. As a result, the prices of certain items which were included in the original price increase notification will not now be raised.

The commission announced on 30 June that certain price increases proposed by Royal Doulton on its range of china and earthenware tableware and ornamental items would be subject to investigation. The investigation is due to be completed by 6 October.

Land and General Developments: report published

Interim and final reports on the affairs of Land and General Developments Ltd, and Napet Securities Ltd, were published on Tuesday, (18 July) in one volume. Under section 164 of the Companies Act 1948, the inspectors investigated the affairs of Land and General Developments Ltd and, under section 172 of the Companies Act 1948, investigated the ownership of the company and, in particular, the controlling interest held by the company's subsidiary, Napet Securities Ltd.

A limited number of copies is available (cash with order) from the Department of Trade Library, Room LG37, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, price £2.25, post free. Cheques should be made payable to 'Department of Trade'. Copies of the report may be inspected at the Department of Trade library, by appointment.

TECHNOLOGY

New Handbook explains terotechnology

A handbook designed to give a broad understanding of terotechnology was published on Monday (17 July) by the Department of Industry. It provides essential general information for companies wishing to embark on a detailed application within their own organisation.

Terotechnology is concerned with the life-cycle of physical assets used in the production of goods and services. In practice this involves the specification, design, provision, installation, maintenance, modification and replacement of plant, machinery, equipment, buildings and structures and with feedback of information on performance, design and costs.

Chapters of the handbook deal with the terotechnology aspects of specification design, marketing maintenance management, information systems, education and training, and the specialised approach required for building and civil engineering projects compared with manufacturing industry.

Edited by Dennis Parkes, director of the National Terotechnology Centre, the handbook is available from HMSO, price £3.00. All the authors have been members of the department's committee for terotechnology.

MERCEDO

Merseyside County Economic Development Office has been newly created to bring a dynamic and highly specialised approach to the revitalisation and regeneration of the economy of the area. Merseyside needs people who are well qualified professionals with imagination and enthusiasm to help achieve this objective.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY ADVISER
(£7,968 – £8,715)

To be responsible to the Director of Operations and Services and will be required to lead, organise and co-ordinate the work of the Operations and Services Staff.

Applicants should have wide experience in the regeneration of an urban economy particularly that relating to the relocation of new investment, development of small firms in the regional economy, encouraging the development of trade and commerce and revitalising industrial stress areas.

INDUSTRIAL LIAISON OFFICER
(£6,513 – £7,230)

Reporting to the Trade and Industry Adviser, this officer will be capable of dealing effectively with small businesses, and be able to make a significant contribution to the development of indigenous industry on Merseyside. Will be required to lead a team of officers and interviewing staff helping small firms to expand.

SMALL FIRMS OFFICER
(£5,727 – £6,060)

Will be a member of the Industrial Liaison team, and make regular visits to small businesses on Merseyside to assist in identifying problems which inhibit growth and suggest ways of helping companies to expand. Will be familiar with local and national resources available for that purpose.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
(£5,727 – £6,060)

This officer, reporting to the Trade and Industry Adviser, will be required to participate and assist in the organisation of location tours for new projects.

Applicants should have experience in the relocation of mobile industry and commerce, be fully conversant with the range of public and private sector help available to companies relocating in the county and possess a sound knowledge of relocation principles, together with an understanding of sites and building development.

Applicants must be car owners and car user allowances will be paid.

General disturbance and relocation allowances are payable in appropriate cases.

Application forms, returnable by 8 August 1978, and further details from the County Solicitor and Secretary, P.O. Box 95, Metropolitan House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L69 3EL (tel. 051-227 5234, ext. 2562).

Merseyside
COUNTY COUNCIL

DID YOU KNOW?

that the 1978 NBRC

Businessman Readership Survey credited Trade and Industry with a senior businessman readership of 33 000 and that their areas of responsibility were as follows:

Personnel and Admin	23 000
General Management	18 000
Marketing and Sales	16 000
Financial and Accounts	12 000
Management Computing	10 000
Legal and Property	9 000
Technical Services	9 000
Construction	7 000
Production and Works Mng.	6 000

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Accounting

The **Urwick Group** of international management consultants have vacancies for additional professional staff. Successful candidates will be based in the United Kingdom, but will have opportunities to work in other parts of the world. The work, which is demanding, involves the diagnosis of a wide and varied range of industrial and commercial problems and the design and implementation of measures to solve them. Applications are invited from candidates who have a real interest in assisting business to improve its effectiveness. They should be aged between 27 and 35 and should have experience in one of two main functions.

MARKETING

Applicants should have a university degree or equivalent professional qualification. They will have had some years experience of the marketing of either consumer or industrial goods. During this period, they will have held an appointment involving responsiblity for results, as a marketing manager or sales manager.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Applicants should have a recognised qualification in accountancy. They will have had some years experience in a senior position in an industrial or commercial organisation with emphasis on management accounting needs and procedures. Knowledge of data processing is essential. Experience of and involvement in the appraisal of commercial opportunities would be a great asset. Management responsibility for the work of others should be included in their experience.
Fluency in Spanish, French or other European language is an important additional qualification. Compensation includes salary, share of profits, car allowance, pension, life assurance and medical insurance. New consultants are seldom asked to move their home on appointment.

Please write in confidence to K. L. Brierly, quoting reference MC/218/TI, giving details of age and salary and describing how you meet these requirements. Men and women are invited to apply.

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Management and Selection Consultants

Baylis House
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Slough SL1 3PF

Chairmen and Managing Directors

The following executives are seeking to further their careers within fields where proven experience counts and is rewarded accordingly

FINANCE

1. **Financial Executive.** ACA. Fluent German good French. A strong technical accountant with substantial treasury experience in large conglomerate. Seeking career move to widen experience.
Age 29 Salary £6,500+
2. Financial Executive. MBA. ACA good Spanish. A high-flyer with professional merchant banking and industrial holding company experience (Shipping, Hotels, travel, food) world wide. A prize winner who is planning his re-entry into industry.
Age 28 Salary £10,000+
3. **Chief Accountant.** ACA. B.Comm. An energetic New Zealander with successful record in the Australasia Basin with substantial trading group. Seeks a career move to Middle East or Africa to widen experience. Location very flexible.
Age 31 Salary circa £15,000
4. **Financial Executive.** BSc Econ. ACA. Good French. A highly commercially minded executive with international experience in both the profession and industry (textiles, banking, taxation and financial management). Wishes to return to industry with 'sharp end' responsibility.
Age 33 Salary £10,000+
5. **Financial Controller.** ACA, ACMA, ACIS. Good French and German and wide top level international experience in major group. His engineering background has been most useful in major contract negotiations. Seeking career progression with a smaller company.
Age 35 Salary £13,000
6. **Finance Controller/Director.** FCA, ATII. Wide international professional experience includes Iran and Nigeria mainly in construction industry. Contract completed shortly, now seeking new move, location very flexible.
Age 36 Salary (basic) £12,000
7. **Project Manager/International Banker.** AIB. With unique top level experience of the Middle East and East Africa. A highly effective banker, financial manager or business man with entrepreneural talent. Prepared to relocate wherever necessary overseas.
Age 42 Salary £15,000
8. **F/D BA. (Econ).** Fluent French good Spanish. His impressive career in Merchant Banking, financial management and acquisitions covers the Middle East and South America. Wishes to return to overseas appointment.
Age 39 Salary (basic) £12,000
9. **Group F/D.** ACA. Good French. An impressive large manufacturing group top executive with company doctoring experience, especially in management and computer services. Following successful rationalisation promises are not being kept.
Age 39 Salary £14,000+
10. **Group F/D.** MA (Eng) Cantab, FCMA, C.Eng, MICE, MIMC. Good French. An unusual and very able top executive with large group financial and consultancy management background in the engineering and contracting industries.
Age 44 Salary £12,500+
11. **Finance Director.** FCMA. A lively international Professional F/D with large manufacturing group experience covering Europe, America and the Middle East. Having recently set up and sold a M.E. chemical company he now wishes to return to industry – ideally to a UK group.
Age 47 Salary circa £12,000
12. **Business Finder.** MA, PPE (Econ). Fluent French and Spanish. An impressive and successful career diplomat to whose Unctad and Gatt experience, has been added investment management. He now wishes to make more worthwhile use of this ability. Location and remuneration entirely flexible and negotiable.
Age 62

MARKETING

13. **Saleswoman.** ACA. An attractive French/English bilingual French national who wishes to be UK based but prepared to travel world wide. Highly numerate with a good sales personality.
Age 21 Salary £3,000+
14. **Export Manager.** MA (Cantab). Fluent German, Dutch, French and good speaking Cantonese. A tough, able and dedicated exporter with 5 years of textile and general trading experience throughout Far East and Indonesia. Prepared to locate as necessary to use his languages and agency management experience.
Age 25 Salary £7,000+
15. **Export Marketing Manager.** MBA with 7 very successful years in selling automotive products world wide. Frustrated in present slow moving company seeks a more demanding role with more dynamic company.
Age 27 Salary £6,500+
16. **Marketing Manager.** With 9 years successful experience in paper and plastics manufacture and distribution world wide. Promotion blockage.
Age 29 Salary £9,000
17. **Marketing Executive.** BA (Hons), MA. Good French. A highly intelligent manager with 8 successful years in senior level government service. Particularly experienced in East-West trade relating to communications and transport. Seeking a new career in industry.
Age 31 Salary £6,500+
18. **Sales/Marketing Director.** F.Inst, MA. Most successful career in sophisticated equipment and business systems covering markets in Europe, Africa and America. Has controlled a substantial sales force and is excellent general management potential.
Age 33 Salary £14,000
19. **Export Sales Manager.** Fluent French good German, with successful export experience in industrial instruments and manfactured chemical products.
Age 30 Salary £6,000+
20. **Marketing/Planning Manager.** MA (Cantab), MSc (Econ), MBA. Fluent French good Italian. An impressive large group senior executive with merchant bank and industrial management experience in high technology companies, including treasury and venture capital management.
Age 36 Salary £13,000
21. **Marketing/Sales Manager.** Some French and Italian who has had considerable success in very large wholesale and retail enterprises particularly those with 200+ outlets in the food and other f.m.c.g. industries.
Age 44 Salary £12,000+
22. **Export Marketing Manager.** BA Hons. His successful international experience covers tea (T.O. £7 million) toys, as well as 4 years with durable consumer goods and toiletries. Promotion blockage.
Age 34 Salary circa £10.000
23. **Head of Public Relations.** BSc (Econ). Good French some German and Spanish. Experienced journalist mainly in economic and political affairs – especially on behalf of free enterprise. Seeking a fresh opportunity.
Age 53 Salary circa £12,000
24. **Business finder.** BSc (Pure maths). Diploma in Radio Physics. Fluent French, German, Danish. With an excellent scientific and commercial background at governmental levels, especially concerning the EEC. Seeking a new career in industry.
Age 55 Salary circa £7,000

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

25. **Senior Engineer.** BSc Eng Civil. Good French with 5 years practical experience including 2 in Nigeria. Contract nearing completion and wishes to return overseas.
Age 27 Salary (basic) £7,000
26. **Electrical Supervisor.** Some French and Arabic. A mature and active young contract electrical engineer for all services up to 11kV on large construction contracts. Has Saudi and Libyan experience. Seeks career progression for his next move.
Age 30 Salary (basic) £10,000
27. **Group Buyer.** Holds Private Pilots licence and Radio operators licence M.Inst. Good sciences. An enterprising executive with good knowledge of timber and building products. Current rationalisation successfully completed. Now seeking career move leading towards general management.
Age 43 Salary £12,000
28. **Senior Plant Manager.** MPMA. Tough and experienced, with large international company experienced, including all forms of plant, crushers and cranes. Currently responsible for £20 million equipment in Middle East. Seeking career progression, location flexible.
Age 49 Salary (basic) £15,000
29. **General/Finance Manager.** BA (Cantab), ACA. Fluent Danish some French and German. His European conglomerate experience includes airlines, shipping, engineering and insurance. Has worked in Scandinavia, Middle East and Nigeria. A self starter who seeks a fresh opportunity with a European or American base.
Age 34 Salary £15,000
30. **Management Services.** BSc (Econ) Hons. Very successful career in highly technical engineering environment including Contract Leasing experience of sophisticated capital equipment. Seeks a career move leading towards general management.
Age 39 Salary £9,000
31. **Personnel Manager.** MIPM.M.Inst. Work Study. An impressive career in manufacturing with multi-union and multi-site situations. (Work force 4500+). Seeking new opportunity.
Age 45 Salary £9,000
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(i) All the above executives have been interviewed by us and we consider them to be high quality material in their particular range – there are several others whom space precludes.

(ii) If you require an executive of similar capability please contact me.

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Home news

Price index confirms inflation under control – Hattersley

Commenting on the retail price index for June, published on 14 July, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Roy Hattersley, said that inflation as measured by the index – at 7.4 per cent – was the lowest figure since September 1972. 'This is clearly further evidence that inflation is now firmly under control and confirms that we will stay well within single figures for the rest of the year.'

Mr Hattersley said that the figure was further confirmation of the forecast that he gave five weeks earlier that inflation would settle at or about 8 per cent and remain there throughout 1978 – first falling to something below that figure in May and June. Next month would continue the pattern of a stable inflation rate at or about 8 per cent, he added, and predicted that it would stay at that level, with minor falls in some months and minor increases in others, for the rest of the year.

The latest wholesale price index also confirmed that view, said Mr Hattersley. Raw material and fuel prices were lower than they were a year ago and the annual rate of wholesale output prices had fallen for the eleventh consecutive month.

'Our target for next year is to reduce retail price inflation even further towards the figures enjoyed by our competitors,' continued Mr Hattersley. 'That improvement is within our power.'

Retail price index figures for June are published on page 149 and details of the latest wholesale price index appear on page 157.

Interim increases on Lever Brothers' products

Price increases of an overall weighted average of 4.8 per cent proposed by Lever Brothers Ltd on its range of soaps and detergents and related products have been allowed in full by the Price Commission on an interim basis under the safeguard regulations. The products affected include Persil, Omo, Surf, Drive, Comfort, Sunlight washing-up liquid, Shield toilet soap, Domestos bleach and Jif scouring liquid.

The commission announced its decision to investigate the proposed increases on 30 June and the investigation is due to be completed by 4 October.

As a result of subsequent representations by Lever Brothers on the basis of the safeguard regulations, the commission has been obliged to allow the full increase sought by the company.

Soap and detergent price increases to be investigated

Proposed increases by an overall weighted average of 5.5 per cent of the prices of Proctor and Gamble's retail soaps and detergents – which include Tide, Daz, Ariel, Dreft, Bold, Fairy Snow, Fairy Liquid, Flash and Camay and Fairy toilet soaps – are to be investigated by the Price Commission, it was announced on 14 July. The company made its last increase in July 1977.

The commission, which is particularly interested in the way in which temporary price reductions are applied in this market, has notified the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection that it intends to investigate the increases. Investigation is due to be completed by 18 October.

Nostalgia bandwagon should extend to standards – Borrie

Director General of Fair Trading Gordon Borrie has warned manufacturers that, if they used nostalgia in their advertising, they should not be shaken if the customer expected the best standards of the past – the sound product and the efficient, prompt service.

Addressing a London conference on product liability on 12 July, Mr Borrie said that for some time now there had been a great nostalgia bandwagon in Britain and there was no sign yet that it was slowing down. From advertisements for women's clothes to television revivals of 1930s musicals and 'Dad's Army' and the successful movements for real ale and real bread, nostalgia seemed all the rage.

'If we are harking back to the good old days of 40 or more years ago, why can't the providers of goods and services do more to achieve the standards of those days? Consumers today yearn to buy goods which are solidly made, goods which actually work when you get them home and keep on working.'

Manufacturers now had access to materials, techniques and knowledge far superior to what was available in the past, said Mr Borrie. 'Is technical progress with materials like plastics, and with techniques like computers and lasers, to produce nothing better than goods which are less reliable and less durable?'

He pointed out that some people were making machines which kept working, and they could provide prompt and efficient service, and he added that producing a good product was the best way of dispelling manufacturers' fears about product liability.

Clinton Davis visits marine export winners

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, hears how Lewmar Marine maintains high quality in the production of yacht winches from one of the company's inspectors, Bert Jago. Looking on, during Mr Clinton Davis' visit to the marine winch and hardware manufacturer's factory at Havant, Hampshire, on 10 July, is John Burton, managing director. Lewmar Marine exports 80 per cent of its winches.

Re-hearing on BCAL Scandinavia applications

Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell has directed the Civil Aviation Authority to re-hear the applications by British Caledonian Airways to serve Copenhagen, Oslo, Gothenburg and Stockholm from Gatwick.

The CAA decision to grant these licences and to vary British Airways' licences, so that the carrier could not serve Gatwick in respect of these destinations, was the subject of an appeal by British Airways following a hearing in September 1977.

Occupational diseases' compensation to be reviewed . . .

David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, has asked the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council to consider whether changes should be made to the present provisions for compensating occupational diseases.

The announcement was made by Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security, in reply to a parliamentary question on 7 July. The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council will be prepared to consider evidence in connection with its inquiry from interested persons and organisations and arrangements for receiving evidence will be announced by the council shortly.

. . . and extension of deafness benefits recommended

Extension of industrial injuries' benefits for occupational deafness to workers in certain noisy occupations is recommended in a report published by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council on 11 July.

The report says that the provisions for compensating occupational deafness should apply to workers who supervise or assist in the use of pneumatic percussive tools or who use these tools on metal or for drilling coal or rock. They should also apply to certain workers employed in the textile industry and in nail manufacture, and to those who operate plasma guns for the deposition of metal. The report also recommends that changes should be made in the way occupational deafness is diagnosed and how resulting disablement is assessed.

Minister for Social Security Stanley Orme said that the report was being urgently considered and the government would soon be making a statement about the council's recommendations.

'Occupational Deafness', report by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in accordance with section 141 of the Social Security Act 1975 on the operation of the provisions for occupational deafness and on other processes with severe noise levels (Cmnd 7266) is available from HMSO, price 70p.

NEB sells investment in Pitcraft Summit

Booker McConnell has purchased for cash the whole of the issued share capital of Pitcraft Summit Ltd from present owners Mr G. R. O. Penrith (79.6 per cent) and the National Enterprise Board (20.4 per cent). Booker McConnell has also purchased 400 000 10 per cent partly convertible redeemable preference shares of £1 each held by NEB. The main consideration, including repayment on an NEB loan, is £945,000.

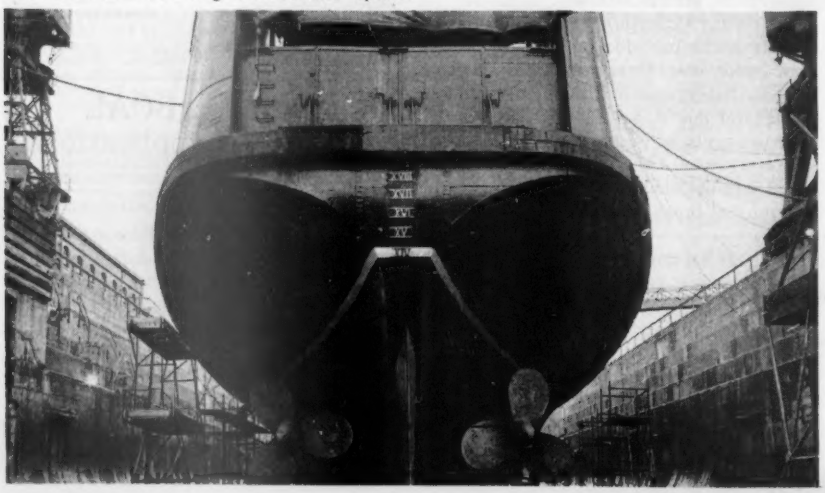
NEB invested £486,700 in ordinary and preference shares in July 1977 to enable the company to expand its sales and accelerate its product development programme and, in December 1977, a short-term loan facility was made available. A sum of £570,000 will be paid to NEB for its ordinary and preference shares, in addition to the repayment of the loan.

Pitcraft Summit designs and manufactures underground mining equipment for sale to the National Coal Board and in various export markets; current sales are approximately £3 million per annum. The company employs 180 people in factories at Barnsley and Sheffield.

Following acquisition, it is intended that Pitcraft will operate as a subsidiary of Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild, the Booker McConnell company which manufactures conveyors and roof supports for the mining industry.

BR ferry modified for new Sealink route

Fitting a ramp door with associated steelwork, seen in the upper part of this picture, will enable the British Rail ferry *Lord Warden* to operate on a new Sealink route this summer between Fishguard and Dun Laoghaire. The ferry was recently moved into Southampton's no. 6 drydock for underwater maintenance and general routine repairs.



First government/fuel industries' energy-saving campaign

'Make it your business to save energy' is the slogan for a new, £4 million advertising campaign launched last week to create a greater awareness of the importance of energy saving in industry.

It is the first campaign to be run jointly by the government and the public-sector fuel industries – the Electricity Council, the National Coal Board and British Gas. The campaign emphasises the seriousness with which the government and the nationalised fuel industries view the need for energy saving in industry.

Ministers test petrol-saving techniques

Cars which are used to demonstrate petrol-saving driving techniques that could save petrol worth £160 million a year were test driven by two ministers on 18 July.

Dr John Cunningham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy – the Minister responsible for energy conservation – and John Horan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Transport, drove cars during a visit to the Transport and Road Research Laboratory at Crowthorne in Berkshire.

The cars are fitted with instruments which record the exact amount of petrol used and other statistics. In trials over a short test circuit at the laboratory, remarkable improvements in fuel consumption have been achieved when the cars have been driven using economical motoring techniques. The ministers wanted to get practical experience of these techniques which are central to the government advertising campaign launched earlier this month. The campaign is an important part of a 10-year energy conservation programme.

Wave testing tank for energy research opened

The rate of assistance for wave energy research will effectively double this year, Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said in Edinburgh on 11 July. He was speaking at the opening of a new £100,000 wave-testing tank which has been designed and constructed by the University of Edinburgh's wave power research team with financial assistance from the Department of Energy. Altogether, the government has made more than £5 million available for wave energy research since April 1976.

Mr Eadie said that in addition to the four devices that were the most developed and the best-known elements of the wave power programme, the department was also examining

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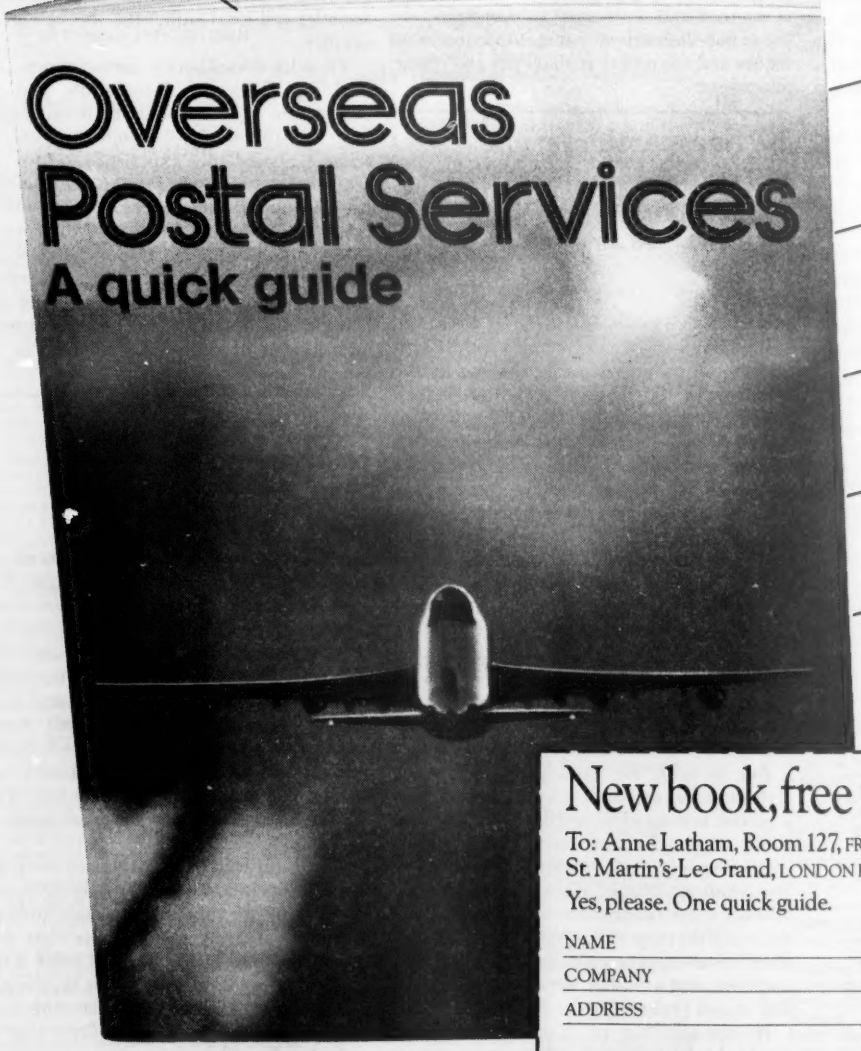

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three further design concepts: a floating air-bag system designed by Professor French of Lancaster University, a submerged water-column system designed by Vickers and an oscillating water device designed by Professor Wells of Queen's University, Belfast. The first two of these were receiving some funding from his department.

UK industry's share in N. Sea business up

UK companies won 62 per cent of last year's offshore business in the British sector of the UK continental shelf area – a 5 per cent increase on the previous year. Total value of orders placed was almost £1.3 billion, of which UK industry's share was £806 million. In 1976, orders placed totalled £1,041 million with British industry taking a £591 million share.

These figures – representing the proportion of orders by value – are given in a report, 'Offshore 1977: UK Goods and Services for Developments Offshore' (HMSO, 45p), published on 11 July by the Department of Energy's offshore supplies office (OSO). The good overall performance was only possible through a wide range of companies of different size and specialism, the report says.

British industry's share of orders had increased steadily from 40 per cent of £1,279 million in 1974 and 52 per cent of £1,185 million in 1975 to 57 per cent of £1,041 million last year.

This is the fourth report issued by OSO which analyses orders for manufactured goods, supplies and services placed by offshore operators. The report has been compiled from confidential quarterly returns given by the operators to OSO to help the government ensure British companies are given a full and fair opportunity to compete for orders in the development of the UK continental shelf.

The analysis places the value of orders into four sections: exploration, development, production and general services, with British industry's percentage share as 33 per cent, 69 per cent, 33 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. The table below gives an analysis by sector of orders placed.

The report adds that the supply of goods and services for offshore development is keenly competitive and an international business. Because of the vast expenditure involved and the length of the period before production start-up, a high premium is placed by offshore operators on good delivery, reliability of products and services and competitive pricing. On the UK continental shelf the weather window makes delivery even more critical. The 62 per cent attained at home in 1977 is regarded as a notable achievement.

Reference is made to the developments in R and D programmes towards floating and underwater facilities – the siting of a greater proportion of equipment on the seabed; the use of manned and unmanned submersibles; the use of non-destructive testing inspection techniques and the ability to maintain and repair underwater.

Offshore business in the UK sector in 1977

Sector	Value of orders placed: Total £ million	UK share £ million	UK per cent
Exploration			
Surveying	13	9	67
Exploration and appraisal drilling	62	16	26
Sub total	75	25	33
Development			
Production platforms	295	185	63
Installations operations	145	95	66
Plant and equipment	151	109	72
Submarine pipelines	48	8	16
Development drilling	9	3	35
Terminals	181	175	96
Sub total	829	575	69
Production			
Maintenance	56	19	33
General services (excluded wherever possible from above items)			
Transport	108	53	50
Diving and underwater services	27	13	49
Drilling tools and equipment	88	51	57
Support of personnel offshore	56	25	44
Miscellaneous	56	45	81
Sub total	335	187	56
Grand total	1 295	806	62

Figures are rounded to nearest £ million; percentages calculated on the actual totals.

N. Sea participation agreements signed with 62 firms

With the signing of an agreement with ICI on 10 July, all participation negotiations by the Department of Energy and the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) with companies which have made commercial discoveries under first to fourth-round licences in the North Sea were successfully completed.

Commenting on the development, Minister of State for Energy, Dr J. Dickson Mabon, said that after more than three years of complex and often tough negotiation, participation agreements had been signed with 62 companies with North Sea oil fields. He pointed out that it had required a major effort and commitment from the department and its negotiators and from the British National Oil Corporation, and that the mass of legal documentation was daunting.

But, he said, 'the participation policy has given us a grip on North Sea development and a precise first-hand knowledge of it which we could never otherwise have enjoyed – even with stringent licence conditions,' BNOC was now firmly established at the heart of Britain's offshore industry and that could not have been the case if the corporation had not been given a direct involvement in commercial fields which had been, and would be, developed under pre-fifth round licences.

He also said that the oil option agreements would give BNOC invaluable experience in oil trading and would give the country a direct influence over the disposal of North Sea crude – a crucially important consideration if Britain was to make the most of its oil wealth.

'Our participation policy has forged a new partnership with the oil companies rather than creating divisions. There is every reason to believe that these new associations between BNOC and the companies, after the inevitable teething troubles, will be highly beneficial to all the parties concerned and especially to Britain's prospects as a major oil producer.'

Building society support scheme advances double

Mortgage advances in England under the building society support lending scheme have more than doubled in the first two months of this financial year compared with last year, Reg Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, announced on 13 July.

Answering a parliamentary question, he said that in the first two months of 1978-79 5200 advances were approved, totalling £41.4 million. This compared with 2200 advances worth £15.5 million for the same period last year. This increased lending reflected the growing co-operation between building societies and local authorities throughout the country.

The local authority associations, the Building Societies Association and his department had now prepared notes of guidance on the day-to-day operation of the scheme, based on experience where the scheme was going well. These notes, 'Building Society Support Scheme for Local Authorities; notes on the local operation of the scheme' (obtainable from the Department of the Environment, Room N11/16, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1, price 30p), were now being made available to all society branches and local authorities participating in the scheme.

Maff revises standard costs for grants

Revised standard costs for agricultural and horticultural grants came into operation on 11 July. The new costs, on which the agricultural industry and various professional bodies have been consulted, are available under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's farm capital grant schemes, the farm and horticulture development scheme, and certain other grant schemes. The effect will be that amounts of grant payable to applicants using standard costs, including those for field drainage operations, will in most instances be increased.

Applicants who have not started work on a specified operation before 11 July 1978, even though ministry approval or written authority to start work was given before that date, should apply to their divisional office if they wish grant for the operation to be based on the revised costs. It is essential that work is not started until the ministry confirms that the revised costs will apply.

Copies of form CG(Sc) part 2 Costs (June 1978), showing the new costs, and the revised field drainage leaflet form CG(FD)SC and schedule of new field drainage costs, can be obtained from the ministry's divisional offices.

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Officers or by post from the General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

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Boost for worker co-ops

A scheme making it easier to launch worker co-operatives, unveiled on 12 July by the Co-operative Bank (see *Trade and Industry*, 14 July. page 63), will make available up to half the start-up cash required. In exchange, the Manchester-based clearing bank wants evidence of strong commitment by the workers involved and plans to work closely with organisations promoting development of this sector.

Announcing the scheme, Minister of State for Industry, Alan Williams, said the bank would make available overdrafts, loans for up to seven years, and other forms of finance on terms generally better than those for new business ventures.

Describing the involvement by the Co-operative Bank as 'a real step forward', he said it would undoubtedly give a boost to the establishment of worker co-ops, which the Co-operative Development Agency would be in part encouraging. 'It will be a valuable supplement to the help the government is already giving to worker-controlled enterprises in the forms of loans under the Industrial Common Ownership Act.'

Mr Williams added that a wide interest had grown in the development of common ownership and worker co-op enterprises, and this had been demonstrated by all-party support for the CDA in parliament. The bank was prepared if necessary to match pound for pound the joint investment of members of new worker co-ops.

Explaining how the bank's scheme would work, Sir Arthur Sugden, chairman of the Co-operative Bank, said that ideally all workers within a co-operative would need to be shareholders, but if 100 per cent membership was not possible he would then look for a 'substantial majority' as members. He also felt that the financial commitment by the members should be such as to represent 'a meaningful sum' for each person. In this way the bank believed there would be a positive individual motivation towards the success of the venture and it would provide an added incentive for the members to work together for their own future prosperity.

A major problem was the need to raise sufficient capital to get the business going in the first place, and this was particularly so for co-operatives where only members could have a shareholding, said Sir Arthur.

The bank expects that most applications from worker co-ops will be new ventures rather than conversions from traditional private enterprise businesses, and that they will be from small groups of people. This would point to the average loan being around £5,000 with a maximum facility from the Co-operative Bank group of some £25,000.

Design protection guide published

A simple non-legalistic guide to the laws on plagiarism, 'Design Protection – a guide to the law on plagiarism for manufacturers and designers' by Dan Johnston, available from bookshops and the Design Centre Bookshop, 28 Haymarket SW1Y 4SU, was published by the Design Council on 17 July.

Welcoming the new book on 10 July, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Harold Lever said that many firms depended on new ideas and needed to know how to protect them from plagiarism. The guide should be particularly useful to small firms who depended on design innovations for their success but did not have the specialist patents staff employed by big companies.

Designs were protected internationally, he pointed out, which was obviously a vital factor in ensuring the commercial success of companies. The importance of such protection was not always recognised by inventors and designers and he hoped that this new book would alert them to the risks of not protecting new designs and show them how to go about it. The guide was published following the coming into force of the Patents Act 1977 on 1 June (see *Trade and Industry* 7 July page 14).

October conference on cotton dust control

Dust in cotton processing, and practical measures for its control, is the subject of a conference in Manchester by the Shirley Institute on 26 October. Speakers from Shirley, the trade unions, industry, the medical world, and the factory inspectorate, will discuss the extent and health hazards of the cotton dust problem.

For many years the cotton textile industry and the factory inspectorate have been concerned about the risk to health that can arise from the inhalation of certain cotton dusts and about means of preventing the emission of such dust into the working environment of mills.

A three-year project was sponsored at the Shirley Institute by the Health and Safety Executive to investigate dust emission in the winding and beaming of cotton yarns, and to devise methods of control. This project has now been completed and a report on the work and results achieved will be presented to the conference. Medical aspects of byssinosis, dust levels in the cotton industry, and dust control methods will also be dealt with during the programme.

Programmes and booking forms are available from Mr J. K. Jackson, Shirley Institute, Manchester M20 8RX, tel. 061-445 8141.

Industrial adviser for DoT

Victor Robinson, a director of Davy International Projects Ltd, joined the Department of Trade on 14 July on secondment as an industrial adviser. He succeeds Stephen Baker, now managing director of British Electricity International Ltd. Mr Robinson is a member of the Council of the Institution of Chemical Engineers.

Industrial Development Advisory Board appointment

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Stanley Thomson, finance director of the Ford Motor Co (UK), to the Industrial Development Advisory Board. Composition of the board is now as follows:

Chairman

Sir Robert Clark, Chairman and chief executive, Hill Samuel Group Ltd

Members

Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office

Lord Brown, former chairman, Glacier Metal Co Ltd

D. R. Chilvers, senior investigation partner, Coopers and Lybrand, Chartered Accountants

Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman, Dunlop Holdings Ltd

S. T. Graham, director and chief general manager, Midland Bank

E. A. B. Hammond, executive councillor, EETPU

C. A. Hogg, chairman, The International Paint Co, deputy chairman, Courtaulds Ltd

J. D. Hughes, vice-principal, Ruskin College, Oxford

S. Thomson, finance director, Ford Motor Co (UK)

C. H. Urwin, assistant general secretary, TGWU.

Ramor Investments: new inspector appointed

Hugh Carlisle has been appointed by Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell, under section 164 of the Companies Act 1978, to act as an inspector with John Darby, to investigate the affairs of Ramor Investments Ltd (formerly Bryanston Finance Ltd), it was announced on 12 July. He replaces Michael Mustill who, following elevation to the bench, has withdrawn from his appointment.

Patents recorded 'licences of right'

Under section 46 of the Patents Act 1977 the register was noted 'licences of right' in respect of the following patents on the date specified:

30 June 1978

1003388 Ford Motor Company Limited
Windscreen wiper mechanism

1007083 Ford Motor Company Limited
Liquid level indicators

1008556 Ford Motor Company Limited
Assembly of gear-box, driveshaft and shift mechanism

1037210 Ford Motor Company Limited
Control assembly, particularly for motor vehicle heating and ventilating systems

1043767 Ford Motor Company Limited
Motor vehicle control lever

1052577 Ford Motor Company Limited
Electronic ignition system for internal combustion engines

1052578 Ford Motor Company Limited
Electronic coil ignition system for internal combustion engines

1053353 Ford Motor Company Limited
Gear selector mechanism

1056206 Ford Motor Company Limited
Gearbox selector mechanism
1079229 Ford Motor Company Limited
Welding and sealing metal members
1095085 Ford Motor Company Limited
Leaf springs
1122692 Ford Motor Company Limited
Aminoplast compositions for foundry cores and moulds
1129418 Ford Motor Company Limited
Padded articles
1138894 Ford Motor Company Limited
Welding studs to surfaces
1149931 Ford Motor Company Limited
Milling machines
1166907 Ford Motor Company Limited
Threaded fasteners
1170050 Ford Motor Company Limited
Motor vehicle braking system
1175706 Ford Motor Company Limited
Automatic backhoe
1182380 Ford Motor Company Limited
Sound horn
1187426 Ford Motor Company Limited
A method of preparing three-dimensional surfaces
1188174 Ford Motor Company Limited
Automatic change-speed
1189266 Ford Motor Company Limited
Rear suspension system in a motor vehicle
1191525 Ford Motor Company Limited
Door latch mechanism
1192804 Ford Motor Company Limited
Improved method and apparatus for electrically induced deposition of paint on conductors
1197017 Ford Motor Company Limited
A driveline adapted to deliver driving torque from a rotary driving member to a driven shaft
1204460 Ford Motor Company Limited
Ignition system for an internal combustion engine
1214598 Ford Motor Company Limited
Gasket for overhead camshaft internal combustion engine
1239523 Ford Motor Company Limited
Motor vehicle lighting systems
1253960 Ford Motor Company Limited
Motor vehicle transmission
1255110 Ford Motor Company Limited
Fuel injection system
1264067 Ford Motor Company Limited
Fuel injection system
1268010 Ford Motor Company Limited
A manually controlled power transmission mechanism
1324850 Ford Motor Company Limited
Electron accelerator
1334989 Ford Motor Company Limited
Internal combustion engine
1341935 Ford Motor Company Limited
Windshield wiper pivot shaft bearing assembly
1351350 Ford Motor Company Limited
Motor vehicle external rear view mirror assembly
1351780 Ford Motor Company Limited
Collapsible steering column for a motor vehicle
1386904 Ford Motor Company Limited
A vehicle having a rear window heater controlled by a switch
1389155 Ford Motor Company Limited
Engine carburettor having a throttle valve positioner
1391586 Ford Motor Company Limited
Method of tempering sheet glass
1409583 Ford Motor Company Limited
Signal generating process for use in engine control
1431393 Ford Motor Company Limited
Fuel supply system for compression ignition engines
1442509 Ford Motor Company Limited
Engine exhaust gas recirculating system
1446514 Ford Motor Company Limited
Carburettor automatic choke system
1447919 Ford Motor Company Limited
Electrolytic process for improving bond between an electrodeposited cermet and a cast metal or alloy
1451708 Ford Motor Company Limited
Method of forming an insulated coil
1454622 Ford Motor Company Limited
Method of making a silicon carbide article

1485415 Ford Motor Company Limited
Radiation curable paint composition containing thermoplastic vinyl resin
1016150 Ford Motor Company Limited
Improvements in internal combustion engines
1172466 Ford Motor Company Limited
A method for producing designs by electrodeposition of resin coating
1393053 United States Department of Energy
Catalytic reduction of nitrogen oxides
1400367 United States Department of Energy
Method for removing alkyl iodides from air by mercuric nitrate solution
1391496 Wilfred Ernest Gale
Improvements in and relating to punching machines for metal and other material
1404131 R. Jones (Engineers) London Limited
Food treatment machine
1373647 EMI Limited
Improvements in or relating to transducing devices

Any person who claims that the proprietor of the patent is, and was at the time of entry, precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may, within three months after the making of the relevant entry, apply to the comptroller on patents form 31/77 for cancellation of the entry.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

Merger proposals cleared

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has decided, on the information before him, not to refer the proposed merger between Adwest Group and Burman and Sons to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Mr Hattersley, has also decided not to refer the acquisition by General Oriental Ltd of Hong Kong of the issued share capital of Argyle Securities (Holdings) Ltd, whose wholly owned subsidiary is Argyle Securities Ltd, to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Insurance Company's Act 1974

Authorisations and revocations: the list of authorisations to carry on insurance business and revocations during the period 1 May to 30 June 1978 will be published in next week's issue of *Trade and Industry.*

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Marine examination results announced

A total of 262 candidates received ship's master's certificates in examinations conducted by the Department of Trade's marine division during 1977: 423 candidates qualified as first mate and 272 as second mate.

The figures were announced by Captain A, M. Jestico, the division's principal examiner of masters and mates, at the annual general meeting of the Association of Navigation Schools on 11 July. Subjects in which candidates were most commonly referred were ship construction and stability (masters), safety, carriage of goods and ship maintenance (first mates) and navigation (second mates).

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Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927

The following companies held orders of exemption at 30 June 1978 issued under section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act 1900:

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd
Afforestation Finance Ltd
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd
Airedale Investment Ltd
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd
Anglo-French Finance Ltd
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd
Artgate Ltd
Ashbrae Finance (UK) Ltd
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd

B. A. Finance Ltd
B. S. G. Finance Ltd
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentworth Trust Ltd
Book Trade Improvement Ltd
British Maritime Trust Ltd
Bucks Land and Building Co Ltd
Builders and General Mortgage Co Ltd, (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd
CDFC International Ltd
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd
Cameron Fund Ltd, (The)
Canadian Ashland Finance (UK) Ltd
Capital Development Co Ltd
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd
Ciba Geigy (GFS) Ltd
CIN Industrial Finance Ltd
Circle and Piotrkow Provident and Investment Society Ltd
City and Colonial Trust Ltd
Claymore Field (Finance) Ltd
Commerce International Trust Ltd
Commonwealth Development Finance Co Ltd
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas

D. F. J. Charles Ltd
Deutsche Bank (UK) Finance Ltd
Development Finance International Ltd
Diaome Ltd
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd
Dorset, Somerset and Wilts Investment Society Ltd
Dreghorn Holdings Ltd
Dunlop Investments Ltd
Dunlop Securities Ltd

EBS Investments Ltd
English Association Investment Trading Co Ltd, (The)
Equipment Credit Ltd

Faircliffe Finance Co Ltd, (The)
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd
Finfur Ltd
First Maryland Finance Ltd
First National Housing Trust Ltd
Ford Financial Trust Ltd
Ford Motor Credit Co Ltd
F. W. Developments Ltd

GEC Investments Ltd
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd
General Reversionary and Investment Co Ltd
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd

Henderson Administration Ltd
Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Ltd, (The)
Hobbart Properties Ltd
Hoeschst Finance Ltd
Hogarth Finance Ltd
Home and Country Properties Ltd

Independent Factors Ltd
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd
Insurance Export Finance Co Ltd
I. S. Blomfield Ltd
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd

J. P. Morgan Interfunding Corporation
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd
J. T. Group Ltd
Jubilee Money Society Ltd

Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co Ltd
Langersal Ltd
Langham Life Finance Ltd
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd, (The)
Lington Holdings Ltd
Liverpool Reversionary Co Ltd, (The)
L. L. and E. Finance (GB) Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd
London Mercantile Finance Ltd
London Mercantile Guarantee Ltd
Lyle Finance International Ltd

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd
Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd
Master Bakers and Confectioners Finance Co Ltd
Merban Ltd
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd
Midland Industries (Finance) Ltd
MIT Securities Ltd

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd
NCNB (Export Finance) Ltd
New York London Trustee Co Ltd

Ogden Street Estates Ltd
Ordinto Investments Ltd

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd
Paribas Finance Ltd
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd
Piper Finance Ltd
Pleasure Heating Finance and Developments Ltd
Property Investment and Finance (Developments) Ltd

Queen Street Trust Ltd

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd
Rediffusion Finance Ltd
Renault Acceptance Ltd
RIB Eastern Ltd
Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration Ltd
RMC Finance Ltd
Robert Fleming and Co Ltd
Roitex Ltd
RTZ Finance Ltd

SCR Finance Ltd
St Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd
Sale Tilney (Finance) Ltd
Scottish and European Finance Ltd
Selap Ltd
Selection Trust Ltd
Ship Mortgage Finance Co Ltd
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co Ltd
Standard Guarantee Ltd
Suffolk Mercantile Trust Ltd
Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd

TKM Credit Corporation Ltd
TKM Factors Ltd
Thomson North Sea Finance Co Ltd
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd
Treesford Securities Ltd
TWA United Kingdom Credit Union Employees Ltd

UDT International Finance Ltd
UKF Fertilisers Ltd

Warbridge Investment Co Ltd
Wates Ltd
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd
West End Provident and Investment Society Ltd
Westminster House and Land Investment Co Ltd
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd
Wilkinson Finance Ltd

Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd

The following persons held certificates, valid at 30 June 1978 under section 123 of the Companies Act 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd
Allied Arab Bank Ltd
Allied Bank International
Amex Bank Ltd
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
Bank of New Providence Ltd
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co, (The)
Banque Francaise de Credit International Ltd
Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd
Barclays Western Bank Ltd
Barnett, Christie Ltd
Beverley Acceptances Ltd
Boston Trust and Savings Ltd
Bowmaker Ltd
Bremar Holdings Ltd
British Linen Bank Ltd
Brook Securities and Co Ltd
Burlington Investments Ltd
Burston Finance Ltd (in liquidation)

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd (in liquidation)
Capitol Consumer and Commercial Finance Ltd
C. E. Coates and Co Ltd
Cedar Holdings Ltd
Central Trustee Savings Bank Ltd
Chancery Trust Ltd
Chase Manhattan Ltd
Citibank Trust Ltd
Citicorp International Bank Ltd
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd
Commercial Credit Services Ltd
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd
Consolidated Credits and Discounts Ltd
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd
Corinthian Securities Ltd
Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd

David Samuel Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Dawnay Day and Co Ltd
Drayton Corporation Ltd
Duboff Brothers Ltd
Dunbar and Co Ltd

Eagil Trust Co Ltd
Edward Manson and Co Ltd
E. S. Schwab and Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd

First Chicago Ltd
First International Bancshares Ltd
First London Securities Ltd
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Finance Corporation Ltd
First National Securities Ltd

G. T. Whyte and Co Ltd (in liquidation)
Goode Durrant Trust Ltd
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
Gresham Trust Ltd
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd
Grindlays Bank (Scotland) Ltd

Havana International Bank Ltd
Henry Ansbacher and Co Ltd
Heritable and General Investment Bank Ltd
HFC Trust Ltd
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd
Hume Corporation Ltd

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd, (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd
Investitions-Und Handels-Bank AG
Ionian Securities Ltd
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Italian International Bank Ltd

Jacobs Kroll and Co Ltd (in liquidation)
Japan International Bank Ltd

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

Knowsley and Co Ltd

Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Trust Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and County Securities Ltd (in liquidation)
London Capital Securities Ltd
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd

Medens Trust Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd, (The)

N. H. Woolley and Co Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd
Northern Trust Co (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd

P. S. Refson and Co Ltd
People's Bank Ltd (The)
Philipp Brothers and Joseph Ltd

Red Dragon Securities Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser and Partners Ltd
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)
R. Raphael and Sons Ltd

Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
St Margarets Finance Ltd
Scandic Credit and Commerce Ltd
Schlesinger Ltd
Security Trust Company Ltd
Societe Generale (France) Bank Ltd
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
Sterling Credit Ltd
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd

Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd

United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Vavasseur Trust Co Ltd, (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd
Wells Fargo Ltd
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co Ltd
Williams, Glyn and Co
Wintrust Securities Ltd

Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd

Protection of Depositors Act 1963

The following companies are recognised by the Secretary of State for Trade as banking or discount companies for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963 (as amended) as at 30 June 1978. Companies marked with an asterisk are also recognised as banking or discount companies for the purposes of schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1948 (as amended).

*Alexanders Discount Co Ltd
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
*Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd
Allied Bank International
Allied Irish Banks Ltd
*American Express International Banking Corporation
Amex Bank Ltd
*Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd
*A. P. Bank Ltd
*Arbuthnot Latham and Co Ltd
*Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd

Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA
*Banco de Bilbao
*Banco de Santander
Banco de Brasil SA
*Banco Espanol en Londres SA
Banco Central SA
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Ltd
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
*Bank Leumi (UK) Ltd
Bank Melli Iran
*Bank of Adelaide, (The)
Bank of America International Ltd
*Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
*Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd
*Bank of India
Bank of Ireland
*Bank of London and South America Ltd
*Bank of Montreal
*Bank of New South Wales
*Bank of New Zealand
*Bank of Nova Scotia, (The)
Bank of Scotland
Bank of Tokyo and Detroit (International) Ltd
*Bank of Tokyo Ltd, (The)
*Bankers Trust Co
*Banque Belge Ltd
*Banque Belgo-Zairoise SA
*Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, SA
*Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd
*Banque pour le Commerce Continental
Barclays Bank Ltd
*Barclays Bank International Ltd

Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd
*Baring Brothers and Co Ltd
*British Bank of the Middle East, (The)
British Linen Bank Ltd
*Brown Shipley and Co Ltd

*Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
*Cater Ryder and Co Ltd
Central Bank of India
*Charterhouse, Japhet Ltd
*Chase Manhattan Bank NA, (The)
Chemical Bank
Chemical Bank International Ltd
*C. Hoare and Co
*Citibank NA
City National Bank of Detroit
*Clive Discount Co Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
*Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd, (The)
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
Co-operative Bank Ltd
County Bank Ltd
Coutts and Co
Coutts Finance Co
*Credit Industriel et Commercial
*Credit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Crocker National Bank

Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd
Daiwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Detroit Bank and Trust Co, (The)
Dow Banking Corporation

European Banking Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd

*First National Bank of Boston
*First National Bank of Chicago, (The)
First Pennsylvania Bank NA
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
Forward Trust Ltd
Fuji Bank Ltd, (The)

*Gerrard and National Discount Co Ltd
*Gillett Brothers Discount Co Ltd
Girard Bank
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
*Grindlay Brandts Ltd
*Grindlays Bank Ltd
*Guiness Mahon and Co Ltd

*Habib Bank Ltd
*Hambros Bank Ltd
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
*Hill, Samuel and Co Ltd
*Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (The)

International Commercial Bank Ltd
*International Westminster Bank Ltd
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Irving Trust Co
Italian International Bank Ltd

Japan International Bank Ltd
*Jessel, Toynbee and Co Ltd
*J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co Ltd
Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

*Keyser Ullmann Ltd
*King and Shaxson Ltd
*Kleinwort Benson Ltd

*Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd
*Leopold Joseph and Sons Ltd
*Lewis's Bank Ltd
Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
Lloyds Bank Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International (France) Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and Continental Bankers Ltd

*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co
Marine Midland Bank
*Mellon Bank NA
*Mercantile Bank Ltd
Mercantile Credit Co Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd
*Midland and International Banks Ltd
Mitsui Bank Ltd
*Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd
*Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
*Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd

*National Bank of Australasia Ltd, (The)
National Bank of Detroit
*National Bank of Greece SA
*National Bank of New Zealand Ltd, (The)
*National Commercial and Glyns Ltd
National Westminster Bank Ltd
*Nedbank Ltd
*N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
Northern Trust Company of Chicago

Orion Bank Ltd
*Ottoman Bank

*Rea Brothers Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
*Royal Bank of Canada, (The)
Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd, (The)

Saitama Bank Ltd, (The)
*Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
*Sanwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Scandinavian Bank Ltd
*Seccombe Marshall and Campion Ltd
Security Pacific National Bank
*S. G. Warburg and Co Ltd
*Singer and Friedlander Ltd
*Slater, Walker Ltd
*Smith, St Aubyn and Co Ltd
*Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France SA
*Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, (The)
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
*State Bank of India
Sumitomo Bank Ltd, (The)
*Swiss Bank Corporation

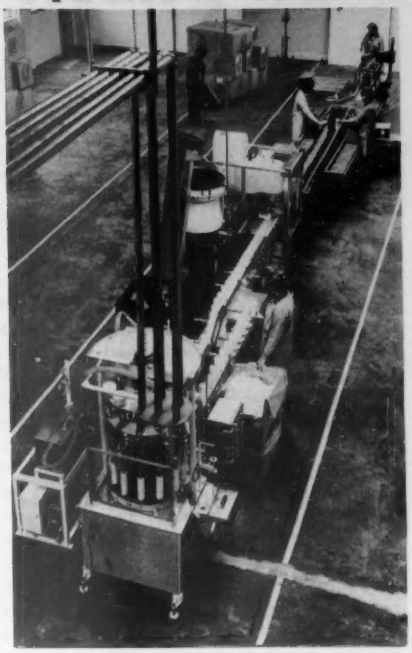
Tokai Bank Ltd, (The)
*Toronto-Dominion Bank, (The)

UBAF Bank Ltd
*Union Bank of Switzerland
*Union Discount Company of London Ltd, (The)
*United Bank Ltd
United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Wells Fargo Ltd
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams, Glyn and Co
Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd

*Yorkshire Bank Ltd

New filling line boosts output



This new filling line for non-hazardous liquids, featuring a 12-head Doboy rotary filler capable of filling 60 8 oz bottles a minute, will increase the Kent Chemical Company's production capacity by an estimated 30 per cent. The filling line, which was installed in May and operational in June, cost nearly £70,000.

Government sales

Sales by auction

3 August 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling

Auctioneers
Dixon and Wallace (Dept L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (041-554 2447)

22 mobile homes, cars and commercial vehicles, mobile cranes, forklift truck, machine tools, MT spares, paint, photographic and electrical equipment, clothing and textiles, furniture and household effects and other miscellaneous items.

8-10 August 1978 – Vehicles

Location
Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham

Auctioneers
Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (0602 54272)

Over 1400 lots including Morris 1000 saloons, Travellers, Minis, Austin 1800s, Ford Escort estates and a variety of other cars. Bedford CF, Morris JU and Ford Transit minibuses. Series 88 and 109 Land-Rovers. Bedford RL, TK, MK trucks. Bedford TK vans and tractors. Large numbers of Austin K9 signals vans. Road and factory trailers. Variety of heavy vehicles. Bedford coaches. Cranes by Iron Fairy, Coles and Taylor. Forklift trucks by Matbro and Coventry Climax. Ford tractors, snowploughs and many other items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p.

WEMBLEY AUCTION SALES 1978

1 August 1978

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
Location:	Department of the Environment Property Services Agency Supplies Stores India Pavilion Exhibition Grounds Wembley, Middx. Tel. 01-903 2508
Description of Goods:	Miscellaneous office equipment and furniture etc. (Potential buyers are advised to refer to the official catalogue available from the auctioneers, price 20p.)
Auctioneers:	Messrs Hollingsworth Westcombe House 56/58 Whitcomb Street Leicester Square London WC2H 7DR Tel. 01-893 1875

New publications

Selection of publications for review on this page does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, nor do the opinions expressed. Inquiries about this page and submissions for review should be sent to *Trade and Industry*, New Publications Page, Room LG 17A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4136.

Don't rely on intuition

Not an easy task, one would think, to spell out the formula for business success. But this is what Gerald D. Newbould and George A. Luffman have attempted to do in 'Successful Business Policies'. Their purpose, they say, 'is to replace intuition, belief and isolated experiences by empirical evidence'.

The book examines the effect of management decisions on corporate success, and puts forward some controversial views on the positior of the senior manager in the decision-making process.

In an attempt to get away from the company-by-company approach, the authors attempt to trace, for the first time, a general link between these decisions and the success rate, 'the first broad cuts'. A good deal of research went into the study, which looked at the 511 largest UK companies over a seven-year period from 1968. But of these, only 302 organisations were still in existence when it came to the final analysis in 1975.

Success was examined in its broadest terms from a number of standpoints – shareholders, management, employees, and the general public – and some interesting points came to light on a wide variety of topics ranging from industrial relations and profits, to exporting, with appropriate adjustment for inflation.

The theory on which a large part of this study is based, that the recent past is the best guide to the future, may not be shared by all. But, as a general exercise in planning, decision-making and attitude-forming, the book should certainly prove of interest.

Successful Business Policies, by Gerald D. Newbould and George A. Luffman. Gower Press. 1978. 229 pages. £9.50. (ISBN 0 56602088 2).

Role of planning examined

Whatever a company's objectives may be, whether it opts for greater diversification or a higher degree of concentration, the need to plan ahead is obvious. This need is formalised in a recent study by two academics in the management field.

The authors of 'Planning and the Growth of the Firm' have taken a theoretical approach to the topic by examining behavioural and managerial theories and how they relate to the growth of the firm, the financing of this growth, and the diversification process. For their study they have used a large, privately-owned, manager-controlled organisation as their model, but many of their points on planning will be relevant to other organisations both in the private and public sectors.

Readers may already be aware of the authors' previous work 'Managerial Decision Making' (1975) which examined some of the neo-classical theories of the firm and these points are now expanded.

Although the book is primarily intended for postgraduate management students who already have a knowledge of micro-economics as well as management economics, the business school-orientated manager may find the book of interest too.

Planning and the Growth of the Firm, by John Bridge and J. C. Dodds. Croom Helm, 1978. 211 pages. £9.95. (ISBN 0 85664362 9).

More on how industry operates

Operational practices on the shopfloor are governed by a variety of conditions. Of particular importance are environmental factors such as the site and the plant layout, as well as other factors – product and process design, and market and supply sources. The success of these various practices must be measured against the efficiency of the effect on the customer as far as product availability and delivery is concerned.

In an attempt at a closer analysis of shopfloor practices in a variety of British industries, a volume of case studies has been published to develop a greater understanding of the nature of operational management involved in the task of organising fixed production capacity to meet market plans.

The case studies are arranged in a set sequence for educational purposes and are constructed in the same format, but every case is self-contained and focusses on a particular leading question.

Also available is a teacher's manual which analyses and comments upon each case in some depth.

Using material primarily prepared for management students, the author has selected case histories which provide insight on the tough problems faced by management, as well as current successful practices. For managers, both practicing and studying, it provides a little more knowledge on how industry operates.

Managing Manufacturing Operations: a casebook, by T. A. J. Nicholson. MacMillan, 1978. ix, 229 pages; hardback, £10.00. (ISBN 0 33322617 8); paperback £5.95 (ISBN 0 333 22618 6).

Managing Manufacturing Operations – analysis and discussion: teachers' manual, by T. A. J. Nicholson. MacMillan, 1978. 69 pages; paperback £6.95 (ISBN 0 333 24264 5).

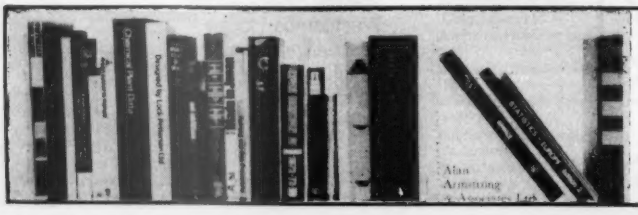
Moonlighting – at home

That familiar pipe-dream of running your own business, has become a reality on a small scale for many, as a part-time occupation. The range of such outlets for the natural entrepreneurial inclination in most of us, is wide and usually depends on personal expertise: often a hobby becomes a small-scale business. The questions that most people usually ask are 'how do I get started?' and 'what are the problems?'.

Obviously all the general considerations relating to establishing a small business must be taken into account, as well as the specific points that result from working at home. With this in mind, a recent pamphlet usefully sketches in the background to running a business from home. It is the latest title in the 'Bee's Business Guides' series, which includes other related titles, such a 'How to Set up a Business of Your Own' and 'A Shop of Your Own'.

The treatment, in just 40 pages of text, is necessarily brief, but most points are at least touched on, though it seems a pity that no mention is made of the registration of business names. Nevertheless, the writer adopts the practical tone of one who is speaking from experience, and, providing it is used as a guide rather than an authoritative source – particularly on legal questions – the pamphlet may prove useful.

Running a Business from Home, by M. Knightley. Bee's Business Guides Series. Malcolm Stewart Books Ltd, PO Box 265, London N3 2QF. 1978. 48 pages; paperback, 95p. (ISBN 0 90413231 5).



The books reviewed above – and many other business books are available immediately from:

THE BUSINESS SCHOOL BOOKSHOP

Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA 01-723 3902

★ **THIS MONTH'S RECOMMENDED PURCHASE:**
'The Directory of Export Buyers in the UK'
First edition 1978 – £25

Technology news

Links with EEC forged by NCC

During the past year the National Computing Centre has been forging links with other EEC member states. According to the centre's annual report, published on 6 July, this linking was given impetus by the council of ministers agreeing funds for programmes of work on database, privacy and security, and programming techniques to be carried out by the centre in conjunction with its equivalent organisations in France, Germany and Italy.

The NCC has also been involved with EEC working groups on standards. In partnership with the European social fund, it has carried out a project to examine the impact of computing on personnel at all levels in small and medium-sized companies. This study resulted in guidelines for employers, employees and unions.

In its review of the NCC's activities, the report points out that the centre played a growing role in areas of national importance, such as the impact of computing, communications and micro-electronics on the economy and society. Examples include assistance for the national committee on computer networks; work on education and training developments and in support of the joint computer studies committee of the Technician and Business Education Councils; and involvement with the computer sector working party of the National Economic Development Office. The centre has also set up a micro-processor steering group to guide its future work in this area.

The centre's annual report reveals that the centre achieved a surplus before tax for the year ended 31 March of £149,068. This compares favourably with a deficit of £53,725 for the previous year, and points to a successful transition from grant-in-aid to project funding. Income from government contracts was down to 44 per cent of total income. Exports increased to £269,462 compared with £166,696 for 1976-77.

A report on 'Standards in Computing' was commissioned by the Department of Industry and revealed that progress in producing and implementing standards had not been keeping pace with developments in technology and its applications. The importance of this discrepancy became apparent when it was realised how critical standards were for achieving effectiveness and economy in computing, the NCC concluded.

On the software products scheme, administered on behalf of the Department of Industry, £750,000 had been committed since its inception in support of software products prepared by the computing services industry.

Another support project was the NCC data processing threshold scheme, through which the centre had provided almost £1 million made available by the Manpower Services Commission, to train unemployed school leavers. Over 400 trainees entered the threshold scheme and 86 per cent of those completing training found employment in data processing.

The national computer users' forum, for which the chairman and secretariat are provided by NCC, has played a substantial part in establishing the conference of European computer user associations. It will act as the focal point for UK user interests in discussions with the European commission on matters affecting European computing.

A European glossary on computing

A glossary of computing terms in German, French and English is available from the National Computer Centre. Entitled Gintex after the joint publishers Gesellschaft für Mathematik und Datenverarbeitung (GMD) of Germany, Institut de Recherche d'Informatique et d'Automatique (IRIA) of France and the National Computing Centre, the glossary was originally prepared as part of a cross-reference to the work of research institutes in Europe.

To broaden its scope it was felt that the translation of these terms would serve as a preliminary standard and would encourage communications between the computing communities of Europe. It should also assist international co-ordination on computing developments and demonstrates the continuing collaboration between the European organisations who produced it.

Talking points for busy managers

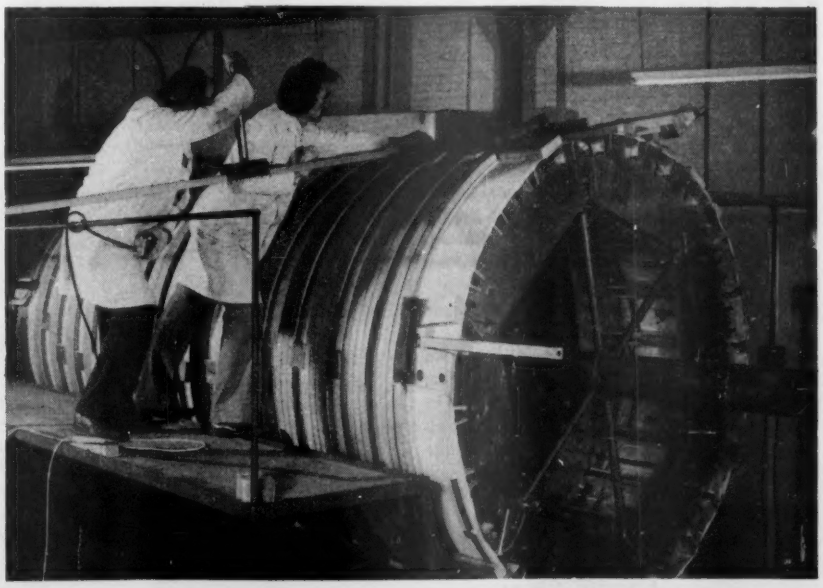
The NCC's latest aid to help busy managers is a series of 'Talking Points' recorded on audio cassettes. This series has been designed to help the data processing manager and his staff to keep in touch with developments in computing which may have a bearing on their own operations. The first three 'Talking Points' to be available are 'Introducing microcomputers', 'Computer output to microfilm' and 'Data base organisation'.

Designed for individual use, they are also valuable for small groups. Each session takes about 45 minutes, including time for noting the response to questions. The cassette takes the user through supporting illustrated material which provides checklists, questions, diagrams and illustrations of equipment. 'Talking Point' are available on subscription, six topics to be selected from the eight which will be published during the year to May 1979.

Further information on the European glossary and 'Talking Points' is available from Mrs Doreen Walker, The National Computing Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED, tel. 061-228 6333.

World's largest solenoid?

First of two layers of aluminium conductor are wound around what is claimed to be the largest solenoid in the world – over 2 m in diameter and 4 m long. Made by Teslar Engineering it is destined for the West German Petra accelerator project in Hamburg. Carrying a current of 8000 A, which results in a thermal dissipation of 2.5 MW, its function is to provide a uniform magnetic field to assist in the detection of nuclear particles.



Geos-2 launched

Europe's first geostationary scientific satellite, Geos-2, was launched on 14 July from the Eastern Test Range, Cape Canaveral, Florida. The 573 kg satellite, developed for the European Space Agency (ESA) by the Star consortium led by British Aerospace, Dynamics Group was launched by a Delta 2914 vehicle into a geostationary orbit 36 000 km above the equator.

Geos-2 is a replacement for its predecessor Geos-1 launched on 20 April 1977, when, due to a fault in the launch vehicle, it was injected into a transfer orbit too low to permit it to attain geostationary orbit. The present satellite is designed to carry out the original mission and, apart from minor modifications to certain subsystems, the satellite is identical in both scientific payload and appearance.

During its two-year operational lifetime Geos-2 will study the magnetosphere, that region of near-Earth space under the influence of the Earth's magnetic field. The magnetosphere prevents direct access of energetic solar particles to Earth and so protects our planet from the harmful effects of radiation.

Eleven research institutes in eight of the ESA member countries – Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom – provide the scientific payload.

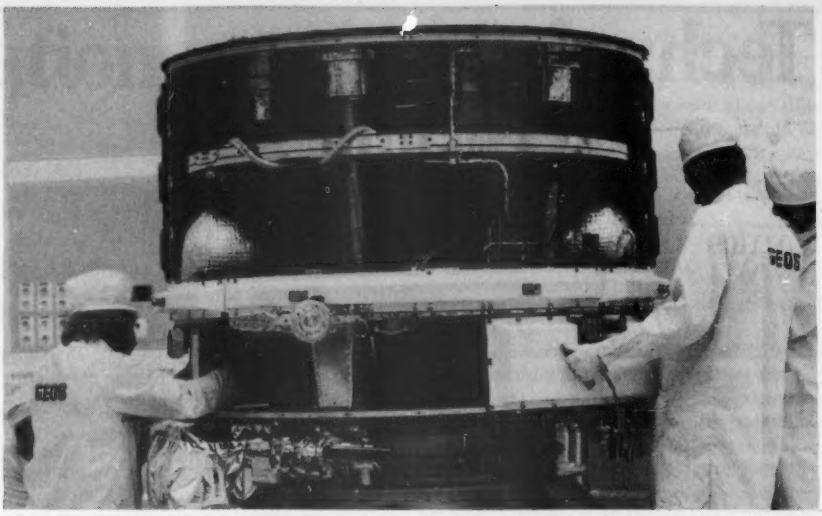
British Aerospace Dynamics Group's responsibilities as prime contractor have included overall responsibility for satellite design, using the designers and manufacturers in the Star consortium of companies, and execution of an elaborate test programme which has taken place at British Aerospace, at the European Space Technology Centre in the Netherlands, and at various specialist facilities in other European countries. In addition to the Star consortium team there were many other suppliers of equipment for the project in the United Kingdom, Europe and United States.

Geos carries exceptionally sensitive experiment instrumentation to measure infinitesimal magnetic and electric fields. This imposed severe constraints on the design of the spacecraft especially in the fields of electromagnetic and chemical cleanliness. Wherever possible non-magnetic components which also met the rigid standards of chemical cleanliness have been used, and units and components were orientated and screened so as to reduce the overall magnetic fields. In addition to these highly successful precautions Geos has a complex system of eight booms which deploy in orbit, including two 20 m long, to position sensitive experiment detectors as far as possible from the small amount of satellite-generated interference so that they can measure minute variations in the magnetosphere.

Like its predecessor, Geos-2 will have an exceptionally high real-time transmission rate of scientific data of over 100 kilobits per second. This feature, combined with the continuous communications link between satellite and ground, means that the satellite will transmit about 100 times as much data as any previous European scientific satellite, equivalent to 10 pages per second of A4 format.

The European Space Operations Centre (ESOC) at Darmstadt will be responsible for all orbital operations of Geos-2 including the highly delicate operation of injecting the satellite, approximately 36 hours after launch, from transfer to geostationary orbit by means of a specially developed European apogee boost motor.

From its geostationary location Geos-2 will be continually in view of ESA's Odenwald, Germany, ground station.



Geos-2 assembly by British Aerospace staff in the dust-free environment at the European Space Technology Centre in the Netherlands.

Rail-bus completes test run

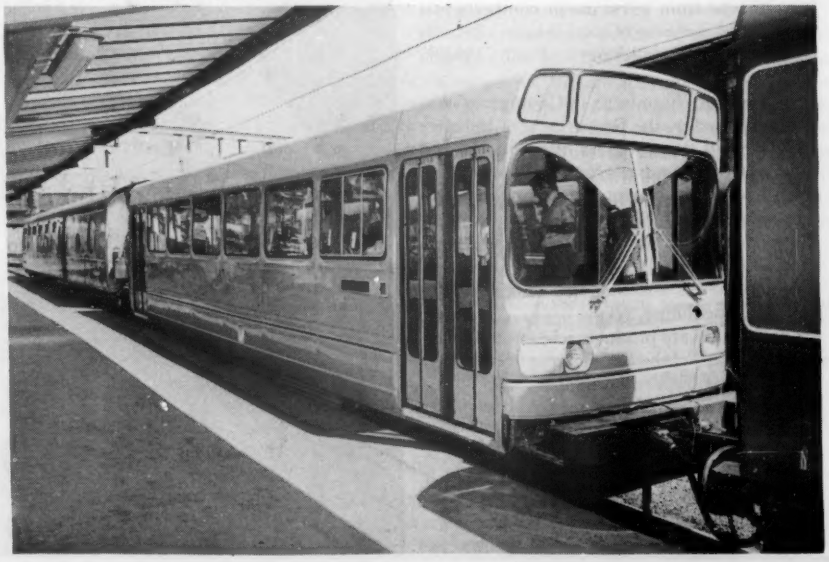
A new type of light-weight rail vehicle made on a production line to reduce costs could result from proving trials taking place this month in the north of England. On 13 July, a vehicle derived from the Leyland National city bus, and mounted on a modified vehicle underframe, completed a test run from Derby to Carlisle.

The 12 m prototype, designed to carry 80 passengers and their luggage, uses the front ends of two Leyland National bus bodies, joined together to give driving compartments at either end. Designs of up to 15 m vehicles are to be evaluated. The vehicle, which is unpowered and unbraked at present, travelled at speeds up to 80 mph on its Derby to Carlisle run as part of a train of conventional rail vehicles.

For a number of years the design of railway vehicle bodies has been changing to adopt the latest developments in both materials technology and design techniques. Assembly-line production methods used at the Leyland National plant in Workington, Cumbria, have the advantage of producing high-technology, jig-built products at low unit cost. With the co-operation of Leyland Vehicles, British Rail's vehicles systems group of the research and development division is carrying out an investigation of the performance of this product and its associated internal equipment under railway conditions. The work is part of the vehicle system group's much wider studies into the development of lightweight vehicles technology.

The verdict from guests who rode in the test vehicle was that the quality of ride was extremely good, but the engineers say that the noise levels will have to be reduced.

The rail-bus arrives at Carlisle.



New products

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Bearing mounted sensor provides novel speed measurement

RHP Ltd has developed an advanced speed monitoring bearing assembly incorporating an electronic sensor facility. Called 'Revtel', it provides a means to measure rotational speed, acceleration or angular position for an extensive range of engineering applications. The development, for which UK and foreign patent rights have either been granted or applied for, is being funded in part by a Department of Industry grant of £62,500 under the auspices of the government's product and process development scheme.

Comprising a low-cost electronic speed sensor facility housed in an RHP bearing, the Revtel can be made available in a comprehensive series of bearing types and sizes and is designed for incorporation into machinery with little or no modification to housings; alternatively, an assembly can be used as an auxiliary speed-sensing device by fitment to an existing shaft or by bolting to the end face of a shaft. Operational accuracy is absolute and no calibration is required. The electronic sensor facility contains no moving parts.

The fundamental advantages of integrating a shaft speed sensor with the bearing are that the bearing itself provides a ready-made, low-cost, but highly precise, mounting for the speed sensor, and because any shaft whose speed needs to be measured is likely to incorporate a bearing. By bringing the speed sensor to the bearing, the problems and cost of secondary drives to a separate tachogenerator are entirely avoided.

Operating on a proximity principle, output from a Revtel is almost constant with speed and may be facilitated in either digital or analogue form. The equipment utilises the stationary ring of a bearing, inner or outer, and embodies an annular moulding containing an electronic proximity detector. The rotating ring of the bearing carries a toothed metal ring. As each tooth passes the detector the output changes in level and produces a pulse, the frequency train of which provides a direct measure of the rotational speed.

A basic Revtel assembly, comprising an RHP bearing and an electronic sensor.

An analogue output version of Revtel can also be provided, in which the digital pulses are shaped to provide a constant voltage/time product. This is then integrated and amplified to provide a smooth dc voltage the amplitude of which is directly proportional to the pulse frequency.

The sealed structure of a Revtel offers a high degree of immunity to dirt, tampering and damage and thus affords long-term reliability. Temperature operating characteristics typically range from −20°C to +120°C, while temperature sensing elements such as thermistors or thermocouples can also be incorporated into a unit moulding for monitoring bearing or ambient temperature rise. Potential applications include those for the automotive, process control, machine tool and other industrial equipment industries.

Further information: circle 749

Thermal shock chamber automated

Climaire Ltd has developed a new type of chamber designed to impart thermal shock to equipment under test, during a temperature change period. The chamber has an operating range of −65°C to +150°C ±2°C and can take a component load of up to 25 lb and heat dissipation up to 100 watts.

The Climaire unit consists of two chambers, one mounted above the other. The upper chamber covers the heating parameters range +30°C to +150°C, the lower chamber covering the low temperature parameters of +5°C to −65°C. The two chambers are connected by a thermally insulated lid, which forms the base of a perforated metal cage which holds the test load.

In the starting position the cage rests with its axis horizontal, open bottom facing forwards and midway between the two chambers. On closing the safety door and initiating the sequence the cage rotates until its axis is vertical and it is then lowered into the lower temperature chamber where it remains for the required time.

The case is then raised to the mid position and is then rotated through 180° before continuing its upward travel into the high-temperature chamber. Again, after the required time has elapsed, the cage is lowered to the mid position and rotated through 180° for lowering into the low-temperature chamber.

This process is repeated until the required number of cycles, up to a maximum of 99, have been completed when the cage returns to the loading position and the mechanism is switched off. Transfer between the two chambers is accomplished in less than two minutes.

Further information: circle 750

Radio frequency interference measured

A lightweight, easily portable but rugged hf interference tracing and measuring radio receiver has been introduced by Decca Communications Ltd. The company believes it to be the first time that a low-cost accurate receiver, light enough to be carried by hand, has been available for this application.

The design of the solid-state DRX 3002 incorporates features which permit the accurate measurement of impulse interference and sine wave voltages. Employing a single conversion unit with switched plug-in circuit boards for each tuning range, the unit covers the frequency bands 130 kHz to 32 MHz.

Output is displayed on a panel-mounted meter, and audio output to an internal loudspeaker or optional headset is provided. The receiver comes complete with two aerial systems, an omni-directional whip aerial and a directional ferrite rod, to determine the general direction of the interference. To facilitate rfi investigation, step attenuators on the receiver input and a 20 dB IF attenuator provide attenuation from 0 to 100 dB in 1 dB steps.

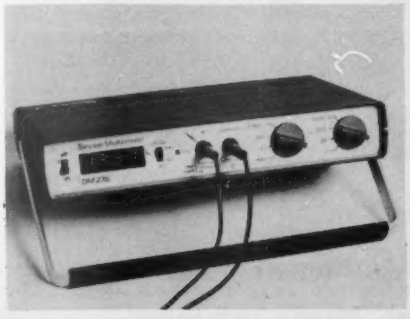
Lightweight construction is used throughout the DRX 3002 which is fully screened and suitable, with a weight of 10 kg, for field use. The equipment conforms to the relevant British standard and meets the Home Office specifications.

Further information: circle 751

Digital multimeter offers 26 ranges

This low-priced, six-function 3½ digit bench top and portable multimeter has been introduced by Sinclair. It measures dc and ac voltage and current, resistance and it can be used for semiconductor junction tests; there is a total of 26 ranges.

Further information: circle 752



Large flow with accurate temperature control

A large circulator which provides cooling water at any temperature in the range 5 to 30°C to an accuracy of ±0.1°C has been developed by Grant Instruments (Cambridge) Ltd. Model FC60 incorporates a high-pressure pump with a maximum head of 30 m and a maximum flow of 50 litres per minute. The outlet temperature is controlled by an electronic system which switches a 3 kW heater. Designed for use in laboratory and industrial conditions, it operates satisfactorily in ambient temperatures between 5 to 40°C.

The circulator, mounted on castors, has a stove-enamelled steel case and measures 800 mm × 500 mm × 700 mm. Weight is 100 kg, and controls are on the front panel with inlet and outlet pipes at the rear. Pipe connections are ½ in BSP fittings to which short 15 mm outside-diameter stub pipes are fitted – flexible hoses can be fitted to the stub pipes, or permanent screwed connections can be made after removal of the stub pipes.

The equipment is designed to operate from single-phase 220 to 240 V supplies, and models are available for 50 Hz and 60 Hz supplies. An adjustable manual-reset over-temperature cut-out guards against overheating due to control failure, and an adjustable under-temperature cut-out eliminates the possibility of water freezing should there be heater failure.

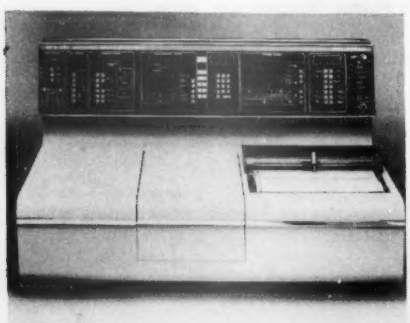
Further information: circle 753

Keyboard spectrophotometer has micro-processor control

Combining the benefits of keyboard operating ease with micro-processor control and data handling in a research performance instrument is Pye Unicam's latest uv/visible scanning spectrophotometer. SP8-200 also incorporates an advanced optical system and – despite its compact dimensions – an outsize sample chamber and integral chart recorder.

With a wide 185-950 Nm measuring range and a comprehensive choice of modular options and accessories, the instrument can be adapted to meet a broad range of application demands.

The micro-processor of the SP8-200 provides for fully automatic routine analysis. Any program can be inserted or varied by entering simple commands through the keyboard, or by remote control with a calculator, computer or from magnetic or paper tape.



An autozero facility sets any instantaneous display and recorder value to zero at the touch of a button. Alternatively, an offset of up to three absorbance units may be entered with the keyboard.

Wavelength scanning has been made simple by Pye Unicam's special Synchroscan system. Many of the keyboard buttons have a dual function. It is possible, for example, to set the stop point of scan, store it in the appropriate memory and recall it later by pressing the 'stop limit' button.

A high standard of optical performance is achieved by equipping every instrument with a master blazed holographic grating. This, together with the specially designed optical path, minimises stray light and secondary reflections. For mechanical and environmental protection, the grating and all mirrors are silica coated, while the monochromator and beam splitter areas of the instrument are hermetically sealed as standard.

A wide range of options is available to meet individual user requirements including sample handling accessories and attachments for techniques such as diffuse reflectance, densitometry and fluorescence.

Further information: circle 754

Materials classifier uses air separator alternative

Following a prolonged development programme at its Denton, Manchester, laboratory, Sturtevant Engineering Products Ltd has devised and is now marketing a highly cost-effective alternative to established vibrating screen equipments.

This alternative, which is based on a well-proven range of mechanical air separators, efficiently and cleanly classifies materials which previously have required vibrating screens with a cut of between 30 and 300 mesh per inch.

Advantages of this equipment, says Sturtevant, over existing vibrating screen installations include a major reduction in maintenance; cut point variation – within given parameters – by simple adjustment which can be made even with the equipment running; and, regardless of the throughput, no variation in efficiency with respect to the extraction of fines or oversize.

The equipment requires only minimal supervision, and as much as a 75 per cent reduction in the floor area required for an installation to handle given particle sizes.

Further information: circle 755

Hot wire functions after six hours

Pirelli General Cable works had developed FP200 cable designed to withstand three hours of continuous burning at 750 °C. The conducting core is surrounded by silicone rubber that is not destroyed when subjected to fire, but burns to a hard white material that is just as effective an insulator as the original silicone. This keeps the wires apart and prevents short circuits. Apart from its fire resistant qualities, the new cable is surge resistant, moisture resistant and does not 'age'.

A robust cable developed by Pirelli General Cable works in Southampton continues to function – lighting an eectric lamp – despite being subjected to over 30 minutes of continuous gas flame at 750 °C.

Further information: circle 756

Mortar-mixing plant is out of sight

A low-profile mortar mixing plant has been designed and developed by the Braham Millar Group in conjunction with RMC Mortars Ltd. The plant is a specially modified version of the recently introduced Braham Millar low-profile concrete batching plant and has an output in excess of 500 tonnes of mortar per day.

The compact design of this plant – it is only 9 m high – when compared against traditional equipment, is a major advantage when it comes to planning authority approval.

The main design changes to the plant involved increasing its material flow characteristics to enable the efficient handling of fine sand and lime. Angles on the sand storage bins have been increased and electric vibrators added to assist the discharge of material to the sand-weighing hopper.

The production cycle starts with fine quality sand and lime being batch-weighed by separate weighing gear. The sand is fed by belt conveyor from the silo. Both materials are discharged into a high-speed 5 tonne paddle mixer. Pigments for coloured mortar are pumped directly into the paddle mixer and dispersed to give a homogeneous mix of constant colour and high workability.

Further information: circle 757

Parliament

Monday, 10 July

Micro-electronics

Anthony Nelson (Chichester) asked the Secretary of State for Industry when he anticipated that the reports of the Central Policy Review Staff and advisory council for applied research and development on micro-electronics would be completed; and whether he would make a statement on the report of the National Economic Development Organisation working party on the micro-electronics industry, in particular the recommendation that the British government should provide funds to help promote a stronger techological base in that industry.

Mr Varley said that the studies by the advisory council for applied research and development of applications of micro-electronics and of the social, educational and manpower implications of new technologies, should be completed by the autumn. The central policy review staff would follow up this work within government. He said that he intended to announce shortly a programme of support for micro-electronics which would be closely in line with the recommendations of the Nedo electronic components sector working party. The NEB was also planning to invest in the development of a UK industry in this field.

Machine tool industry

Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what steps he was taking to prevent the further decline of the British machine tool industry.

Mr Williams said that under the machine tool industry scheme his department had made some £30 million available to the industry to promote the development of new products and the modernisation and rationalisation of production facilities. Assistance for the development of new products was also available under the product and process development scheme and through the mechanical engineering and machine tools requirements board. In addition the department was working actively with the machine tools EDC to ensure the achievement of their Industrial Strategy objectives for the sector.

R and D for desalination

Jim Spicer (West Dorset) asked what was the total of grants made for research and development in the field of desalination in the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and what was to be the projected grant for 1979.

Mr Huckfield said that the Department of Industry had supported research and development in the field of desalination since 1965 by funding programmes at UKAEA establishments. The cost to the department of such programmes in 1975/76, 1976/77 and 1977/78 was £51,000, £26,000 and £4,000 respectively. No programmes had been submitted for departmental funding in 1978/79.

Manufacturing industry

David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he was satisfied with the current level of investment in manufacturing industry.

Mr Cryer said that he was pleased that manufacturing industry had increased its investment substantially during last year. This represented encouraging progress towards the levels of investment he would like to see.

Planning agreements

David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Industry how many planning agreements had been concluded in the private sector at the latest date for which figures were available.

Mr Williams said that to date, one planning agreement had been concluded in the private sector.

Finacial help in Yorks and Humberside

Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked how much financial assistance to industry had been given to the Yorkshire and Humberside region over each of the past three years; and what were the amounts granted for the South Yorkshire area.

Mr Cryer said that the total financial assistance made available to industry in the Yorkshire and Humberside region over the past three years amounted to £129,840,000. It was expected that offers of assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 included in this total would give rise to 19 000 jobs and safeguard 3700 jobs in the region.

£'000

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Part I Payment of regional development grant			
Yorkshire and Humberside region	18 000	23 500	22 100
Part II Section 7 Offers of regional selective assistance			
Yorkshire and Humberside region	5 500	8 400	3 900
South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	900	4 100	600
Part II Section 8 Offers of selective financial assistance			
Yorkshire and Humberside region	16 500	21 500	10 300
South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	600	3 800	2 900
Part III Assistance to shipbuilding			
Yorkshire and Humberside region	75	36	29
South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	–	–	–

Note: Information on payments of regional development grant to firms in South Yorkshire is not readily available.

Assistance to private industry

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Industry how much assistance had been given to private industry under the Industry Act 1972 to the latest available date.

Mr Williams said that up to 31 May 1978 offers of selective financial assistance totalling £415 million were made to private industry under the Industry Act 1972. In addition in the same period, payments of regional development grant totalled £1,513 million. The larger part of which went to private industry.

Investment in northern region

Giles Radice (Chester le Street) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he was satisfied with industrial progress in the northern region.

Mr Cryer said that everything practical to promote industrial investment and employment in the northern region would continue to be done. The north's share of the UK's investment in manufacturing had increased during the past eight years and regional policy had made a useful contribution to this increase.

Productivity

Archie Hamilton (Epsom and Ewell) asked what measures the government were planning to improve the level of output per man in British industry.

Mr Cryer said that an improvement in productivity was a central objective of the government's Industrial Strategy programme. Sector working parties were currently examining ways of improving company performance, and securing action at company level.

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Man-made fibre production

John Biffen (Oswestry) asked what discussions had been held with the textile fibres industry concerning the proposals of the commission for capacity limitation and market sharing throughout the European community.

Mr Williams said that the commission had not so far put any proposals to member states for ensorsement of the arrangements agreed by the fibre producers. There had been discussions about these arrangements in the man-made fibre production sector working party, which included representatives of management, unions and government. The UK producers who were parties to the arrangements had also been in discussion with the Department of Industry and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Assistance to private industry

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what was the latest estimate for all grants paid to the private industrial sector by his department and the total number of firms receiving taxpayers' money since March 1974.

Mr Cryer said that between March 1974 and March 1978 grants and subsidies paid by his department to the private sector had amounted to about £1,814 million at 1977 survey prices, including forecast expenditure of £363 million in 1977-78. Records were not kept of the number of firms receiving financial assistance. It was only since 1974 that assistance to individual firms had been published in *Trade and Industry*. Prior to this, the information had been held to be confidential.

NEB financial limit

Ioan Evans (Aberdare) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what proposals he had for making additional resources available to the National Enterprise Board.

Mr Huckfield said that on 10 April the commons had approved an order increasing the board's financial limit to £1,000 million. Parliamentary approval for further sums would be sought when they were needed.

Regional development

Anthony Grant (Harrow Central) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he was satisfied with industrial development in the regions; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Cryer said that the worst world recession since the 1930s obviously limited the scope for promoting industrial development whether in the assisted areas or elsewhere but the government's regional policies had undoubtedly helped substantially to maintain investment and employment and assisted in moderating the effects of the recession and likely damage caused by unrestrained market forces.

Electronic components industry

Barbara Castle (Blackburn) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he had studied the report on the future of the United Kingdom electronic components industry published by Mullard Ltd; and what action he proposed to take to help the industry to overcome the problems outlined in it.

Mr Williams said that, over the last four years, the

government had been engaged in an evolving programme for the protection and promotion of the British electronic components industry. The government had negotiated quotas and supported inter-industry talks, as appropriate, and government financial assistance to the industry, including Mullard itself, had been steadily increasing.

Assistance to co-operatives

Peter Horden (Horsham and Crawley) asked how much money had been advanced to industrial co-operatives since February 1974; and what repayment of interest had been received from these ventures.

Mr Cryer said that records of assistance did not distinguish between co-operatives and other organisations and the information was therefore not available in the form requested. Of £11.4 million advanced since February 1974 to co-operatives as rescue assistance under sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972, £5.5 million was in the form of loan assistance. Interest payments received to date totalled £131,000. Under the Industrial Common Ownership Act 1976, grants had been made to Industrial Common Ownership Finance Ltd to enable them to make loans totalling £33,500 to five co-operatives. No payments of interest were due yet on these loans.

Oil dispersants

Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked what research was being undertaken to find a satisfactory dispersant capable of dealing adequately with spills of heavy oil such as occurred after the Elini V *disaster.*

Mr Huckfield said that research on dispersants at the Warren Spring Laboratory was aimed at improving the effectiveness of their use on all types of oil spills. This research was undertaken in close collaboration with relevant industrial interests.

Investment in manufacturing industry

Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) asked the Secretary of State for Industry how far his department monitors the current level of investment in manufacturing industry.

Mr Cryer said that his department collected and published quarterly information on the level of investment in manufacturing industry. Three times a year it conducted an inquiry into manufacturers' investment intentions up to two years ahead and published the results.

Small businesses

Peter Mills (West Devon) asked what further action had been taken by the government to assist small businesses in the south-west in their difficulties following the recent letter to the Prime Minister on 28 February 1978 and the deputation to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Cryer said that the following measures of particular benefit to small businesses in all regions of the United Kingdom including the south-west were announced in the Chancellor's budget statement on 11 April 1978:

A new relief was to be introduced enabling the proprietor of an unincorporated business to carry back a trading loss sustained in the first tax year in which he traded or in any of the next three years and to set it against income of the previous three years.

Reliefs were to be introduced – raising the retirement relief from £20,000 to £50,000; deferring tax on a gift of business assets until they are sold; and enabling losses on loans and guarantee payments to be set against capital gains of the same or a later year.

The ceiling for the reduced tax was to be raised from £40,000 to £50,000 and the limit for marginal relief from £50,000 to £85,000.

The present scheme was to be continued indefinitely. Subject to progress made in the meantime towards a permanent scheme, legislation would be introduced next year to limit the build-up of deferred liabilities.

The registration limit was to be raised from £7,500 to £10,000 and relief given on bad debts where the debtor becomes formally insolvent.

A decision was announced on 15 March to extend the Small Firms Employment Subsidy, from 1 July, to all manufacturing establishments with up to 200 employees within the assisted areas in Inner City Partnership areas.

Post Office

Neil Macfarlane (Sutton and Cheam) asked with which bodies discussions were proceeding on the Carter Report.

Mr Kaufman said that the government had had discussions with the main interested parties including the Post Office, the Post Office unions and the Post Office User's National Council.

Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would now issue a general direction to the Post Office to cease their policy of requiring deposits from all telephone subscribers in certain areas in addition to the usual installation charges.

Mr Huckfield said that he understood that the Post Office were considering this matter in the light of consultations they had held with the Post Office Users' National Council.

British Aerospace collaboration

Nicholas Winteron (Macclesfield) asked what conditions within the British Aerospace industry made it advisable for the government to seek the contracting with American aviation companies, such as McDonnell Douglas, in the construction of new arlines for British Airways.

Mr Huckfield said that it was generally accepted that major new civil aircraft projects must be collaborative, partly for financial reasons and partly in order to gain access to wider markets. British Aerospace was therefore exploring collaborative possibilities, both in Europe and the United States.

Research establishments

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he was satisfield that the investment of £27 million of public money by the six research establishments of his department had resulted in a comparable return in the value of goods produced in Great Britain.

Mr Huckfield said that, of the total expenditure of approximately £27 million by the establishments in 1977/78, £6 million had been devoted to work on standards and specifications of national importance and £5 million was for work contracted by other government departments for regulatory and planning purposes. Of the remaining £16 million spent in direct support of the Industrial Strategy, £4 million. was paid for by industry itself, leaving a net charge of £12 million on his department's vote. He said that he was satisfied that the net cost was justified by the improvement in quality, the reduction in manufacturing costs and the increased export opportunities for goods manufactured in the UK. Some specific examples of the contributions by the establishments in these areas were given in the publication *Research Establishments Review 1978* recently issued by the department.

Invest in Britain Bureau

Marice Macmillan (Farnham) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would list the salient activities of the Invest in Britain Bureau of his department in its efforts to encourage investment in British manufacturing industry from the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy for each of the last four years.

Mr Cryer gave the following information:

Germany

Seminars:

1973 Stuttgart, Cologne and Hanover
1974 Munich
1975 Frankfurt and Koblenz
1976 Mannheim, Stuttgart and Kassel
1977 Bremen
1978 Dortmund and Duisburg

Two further seminars were arranged for 1978 in Hamburg and Karlsruhe, and an additional promotional event in Cologne was in prospect. Inward missions: 1977 High-level industrialists and bankers. A mission of potential investors was also arranged for September 1978. London seminar: 1977 For German investment advisers.

Holland

Seminar:

1977 The Hague

London seminar:

1977 For investment advisers from Scandinavian and Benelux countries.

In Germany and Holland, and also in Italy where there had been no formal public events, the staff of the diplomatic service, together with officials of the Department of Industry, carried out a programme of visits to companies which had potential for industrial development in the UK. The number of such visits was increasing significantly.

Selective investment scheme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what estimates his department had made of the proportion of industrial investment projects receiving aid under the selective investment scheme which would not have proceeded at all without state aid and the proportion which had merely been brought forward in time.

Mr Cryer said that appraisal of the 75 projects approved under the Selective Investment Scheme by 30 June 1978 indicated that 26 projects would probably not have been implemented at all, or not in the United Kingdom. The remaining 49 projects would probably have been implemented significantly later and/or on an appreciably reduced scale. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the guidance note on the scheme make it clear that only projects that would not take place (in relation to their nature, timing or scale) in the absence of assistance would be considered.

Industrial Development Unit

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if persons seconded to the Industrial Development Unit in his department were employed as civil servants and were subject to the usual rules of civil service employment, such as restrictions on employment in the area of industry in which their official duties were centred; and if he would make a statement on the employment of any departmental official by a company represented on the department's Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Mr Huckfield said that those who were seconded to the Industrial Development Unit were in general subject to civil service rules. The normal expectation was that they would return to their parent employer on completion of the period of secondment. If they contemplated taking employment elsewhere they were expected to consult the department and the department would have in mind the degree of contact, if any, between the individual in his official duties and the potential employer.

He pointed out those serving on the department's Industrial Development Advisory Board did so in their personal capacity not as representatives of any organisation. A member of the staff of his department who wished on retirement or resignation to take up employment with a company with whom a member of the board was associated would need to seek departmental approval in accordance with the normal rules.

Max Madden asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would describe the main functions of the Industrial Development Unit in his department, especially in relation to the Industrial Strategy.

Mr Cryer said that the Industrial Development Unit was concerned with selective financial assistance to industry and provided the secretariat for the Industrial Development Advisory Board. The unit appraised major applications for selective assistance under the Industry Act 1972; all applications were examined individually in their industrial context and against the aims of the government's Industrial Strategy.

Multi-fibre arrangement

William Whitlock (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what representations he was making about the major loophole in the multi-fibre arrangement arising from the fact that capital-intensive knitting of goods was carried out in EEC member states while the labour-intensive making up of these goods was carried out in such places as East Germany, Yugoslavia and Tunisia, and that such outward processed goods returning to other member states did not count against quotas and were being allowed to circulate freely into the United Kingdom without deduction from quotas, whereas outward processed goods entering the United Kingdom direct did count against such quotas.

Mr Cryer said that arrangements existed for keeping the volume of EEC trade in outward processed goods under control. Most member states operated a control system for such trade which in many cases was kept within special quotas set aside for that purpose. For the most sensitive products quotas formed part of the global ceilings and outward processed goods which were not set off against special quotas must be counted against quotas for direct trade. Because the UK had no control system for outward processed trade UK imports of outward processed goods from third countries were counted against quotas for direct trade. Control of non-EEC goods consigned to the UK from other member states could be exercised through appeals against free circulation under article 115 of the treaty of Rome. He said that he was, however, pressing for – and the EEC commission had undertaken to prepare – a community outward processing regime, which would allow individual member states a greater influence over trade in outward processed goods in the community as a whole.

William Whitlock (Nottingham North) asked to what extent monitoring of the operation of the multi-fibre arrangement revealed imports of textiles to the United Kingdom in excess of formal quotas; and what action was being taken to eliminate breaches of control arrangements.

Mr Cryer said that formal quotas in the MFA bilateral argreements were strictly enforced through a licensing system under which the Department of Trade issued import licences up to, but not exceeding, the quota, against export certificates produced by supplying countries. Import statistics could be a misleading indication of quota usage since they included goods shipped in 1977 which cleared customs after the end of that year and goods imported for re-export which were not counted against quota. He knew of no breaches of the control arrangements.

Synthetic fibre producers

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would make a statement on the EEC commissions's proposal to form a cartel for synthetic fibres; and when the council of ministers would discuss this matter.

Mr Cryer said that the commission had not so far put any proposals to the council for endorsement of the arrangements agreed by EEC synthetic fibre producers. It was, therefore, not possible to say when the matter might be discussed by the council.

Steel production

Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked what was the volume of steel produced and the volume sold by the British Steel Corporation in the last three months and in the same period in 1976 and 1977.

Mr Kaufman gave the following information:

STEEL OUTPUT BY BSC — Million tonnes

Three months ended:	Liquid steel produced	Finished steel deliveries
29 May 1976	5.3	3.7
28 May 1977	4.5	3.5
3 June 1978 [1]	5.2	3.8

[1] Fourteen week period.
Source: British Steel Corporation.

Frank Hooley (Sheffield Heeley) asked what annual level of steel production over the next five years was envisaged under the Davignon Plan for: (a) the British Steel Corporation and (b) the private sector of the steel industry in the United Kingdom.

Mr Huckfield said that his department had had preliminary talks with the EEC commission about demand forecasts which the commission had prepared as part of their revised general objectives for the community steel industry. These forecasts related to the community as a whole and were not divided between different countries or producers.

Ronald Atkins (Preston North) asked what were the 1976 figures in tonnes for steel production per capita, respectively, for Belgium and Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Japan, West Germany, the Soviet Union, Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Mr Huckfield gave the following information:

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION IN 1976

	Tonnes per capita [1]
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.6
Czechoslovakia	1.0
Japan	1.0
West Germany	0.7
Canada	0.5
Soviet Union	0.6
United States of America	0.5
United Kingdom	0.4

[1] Defined as steel production divided by total population.
Source: United Nations, OECD.

Origin rules for textiles

William Whitlock (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what representations he was making about the fact that the EEC commission's recently introduced regulation on origin rules for textiles and clothing was introduced without consultation with the industry, that each member state was interpreting the regulation differently and that under it, community countries were sending to the United Kingdom goods which were claimed to be of community origin when they were the product of outward processing.

Mr Meacher said that several trade associations covering the industry, including the British Textile Confederation and the British Clothing Industry's Council for Europe, were consulted about these origin rules during the drafting stage and some modifications proposed by the United Kingdom as a result of these consultations were incorporated in the rules which were introduced on 1 May 1978 by commission regulation (EEC) 749/78. The rules had been in operation for less than three months and so far there had been no indication of any significant differences of interpretation of them as between member states, or that other community countries were sending to the United Kingdom outward processed goods for which community origin was being claimed incorrectly.

Products of developing countries

Ray Whitney (Wycombe) asked in the light of the Prime Minister's speech in New York on 26 June advocating selective arrangements which would give greater access for the products of developing countries into industrialised countries, what arrangements would be proposed for the United Kingdom.

Mr Dell said that at the council of EEC foreign ministers on 26 June it was agreed, with the full support of the UK, that the community should accord differential and more favourable treatment to the developing countries in its industrial tariff offers. The council also declared its intention to make further improvements in the community's generalised scheme of preferences in 1979. The selective arrangement referred to in the Prime Minister's speech was the selective safeguard clause which the EEC was seeking in the context of the Gatt multilateral trade negotiations.

Lucas Aerospace

Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what steps he proposed to take towards the implementation of a planning agreement with Lucas Aerospace on the basis of the corporate plan for saving jobs by useful production; and whether he would discuss these proposals with the shop stewards combined committee and appropriate trade union officials.

J. W. Rooker (Perry Bar) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what representations he has received from trade unions during his consultations before his recent announcement of financial assistance to Lucas Aerospace.

Mr Kaufman said that the government would welcome a planning agreement with Lucas Aerospace and the secretary of state had recently reminded the Lucas Group of the advantages. The combined shop stewards committee corporate plan was appropriately the subject of discussion between the unions and company management. Discussions with the trade unions on the situation at Lucas Aerospace have taken place on a number of occasions recently.

Concorde wings

Hugh Jenkins (Wandsworth, Putney) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether the delay in securing permission for Concorde to be flown by American operators was to wing cracks found in the aircraft; what progress had been made in the investigation announced in March into the causes of cracking in the wings of Concorde aircraft; and whether the wing cracks found in Concorde were a French or a British responsibility.

Mr Huckfield said that there had been no delay. US certification of Corcorde had been linked by the administration to the proposed noise rule for supersonic transport aircraft. This had only recently been promulgated; and the type certificate was expected to follow shortly. The cracks did not affect the airworthiness of Concorde. The cracks, which were similar to those found on many types of aircraft, were very small and posed no threat to aircraft safety. A number of possible causes had been investigated and eliminated, and tests were continuing. Meanwhile action had been taken to strengthen the wing structures on all British Airways and Air France aircraft. The Concorde wing was a French design and manufacturing responsibility.

Consumer prices

George Gardiner (Reigate) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would publish a table, in ascending order of magnitude, of: (a) the cumulative increases in consumer prices since February 1974, and (b) the cumulative increases in food prices since February 1974 in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Italy, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr Maclennan replied that the cumulative increases as requested were given below. The overall figures concealed differing trends over time. The latest annual increases, which were also given, illustrated the marked reduction in the rate of increase for the UK relative to that for other countries. The comparisons of increases in food prices were further complicated in that the inclusion of alcoholic drinks and tobacco varied between countries.

CONSUMER PRICES — Percentage increase

	February 1974-April 1978	Latest 12 months (April 1977-April 1978)
West Germany	20.3	2.9
USA	35.2	6.5
Canada	43.5	8.4
Japan	44.9	3.9
France	51.4	9.0
Italy	91.1 [1]	12.3 [1]
UK	91.3	7.9

[1] February 1974-March 1978. [2] March 1977-March 1978.

FOOD PRICES — Percentage increase

	February 1974-April 1978	Latest 12 months (April 1977-April 1978)
West Germany [1] [2]	20.4	1.8
USA	30.4	7.7
Japan	44.9	3.4
Cananda	47.9	14.7
France [1]	57.4	10.3
UK	99.8	6.3
Italy	109.3 [3]	13.8 [4]

[1] Includes beverages. [2] Includes tobacco. [3] February 1974-March 1978. [4] March 1977-March 1978.
Sources: OECD Main Economic Indicators. National sources.

Credit reference agencies

Keith Stainton (Sudbury and Woodbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would make a statement on the operation of the regulations concerning credit reference agencies which came into force in May 1977 under the Consumer Credit Act, with particular reference to the estimated numbers of persons wishing to establish information held on them by agencies, the resulting correction of records and the general nature of inquiries and complaints from the public.

Mr Fraser said that in general, the regulations appeared to be working well and the volume of complaints had been relatively small. No comprehensive figures of persons seeking copies of or corrections to information on them were available. Two large agencies received between them over 14 000 requests by individuals for information from May 1977 to date. The majority of inquiries received by the Office of Fair Trading and the department since May 1977 had been requested for guidance as to the consumer's rights under the Consumer Credit Act 1974. There had been suggestions that consumers should be entitled to know creditors' reasons for refusing credit and that records of satisfied debts should be removed from agency files. Some complaints were received that information about one person was coupled with information about another. The Director-General of Fair Trading was keeping the working of the regulations under active scrutiny.

Lawnmowers and hedge trimmers

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection how many men, how many women and how many children were treated in hospitals in the United Kingdom for accidents caused by lawnmowers and by hedge trimmers, respectively, during each of the last 10 years for which records are available; and whether he would institute a campaign to warn users of lawnmowers and of hedge trimmers, respectively, of the courses which should be taken to avoid accidents when using this equipment.

Mr Fraser said that he regretted that this information was not available. During the first 12 months' operation of the home accident surveillance system set up by his department in January 1977 a total of 60 534 home accidents were recorded by the 20 participating hospitals. Of these 209 involved lawnmowers and 101 involved hedge trimmers. Very few of these accidents resulted in in-patient treatment. The analysis for men, women and children was as follows:

	Men	Women	Children under 15
Lawnmowers	135	48	26
Hedge trimmers	83	16	2

He said that his department would keep the need for publicity on the safe use of lawnmowers and hedge trimmers in mind when considering its future home safety publicity programmes.

British Airways ' profitability

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked what kinds of statistics were available describing the profitability of British Airways in general over the last several years and the Concorde project, in particular.

Mr Clinton Davis said that detailed statistics of British Airways' financial performance were published every year in the airline's annual report and accounts. Since Concorde first entered commercial service in 1975/76 the annual report had included information on the financial result of its operations.

Anglo-Soviet trade

George Gardiner (Reigate) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would publish a table showing: (a) the surplus or deficit in trade between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union for each year since 1973 and (b) the imports of crude oil from the Soviet Union in each year since 1973; and what are the reasons behind the increase in importation of crude oil from the Soviet Union.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

	Crude deficit (£ million) (imports valued cif minus exports valued fob)	Imports of crude oil [1] (thousand tons)
1973	229.7	221
1974	278.4	191
1975	180.5	834
1976	404.9	2 960
1977	433.2	3 027

[1] SITC(R) Group 331.
Source: UK Overseas Trade Statistics.

Imports of crude oil from the USSR reflected pur-

chases made by individual companies which were a matter for their commercial judgement. It was desirable that British refiners should use the individual companies which were a matter for their commercial judgement. It was desirable that British refiners should use the most appropriate and economical mix of crude oils to meet their various product requirements. Although imports from the USSR had been increasing, they represented only about 4 per cent of out total imports of crude oil in 1977.

Imports of cattle

John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire) asked how many cattle were imported live into Great Britain from Ireland in each of the last 12 months.

Mr Meacher said that the following was the latest available information on numbers of live cattle imported into the UK from the Irish Republic:

June 1977-May 1978 (total)		337 093			
1977	June	22 363	1978	January	38 202
	July	19 616		February	30 237
	August	18 250		March	36 812
	September	31 532		April	31 266
	October	29 873		May	20 486
	November	31 205			
	December	26 862			

Source: UK Overseas Trade Statistics, SITC 001.1.
The cumulative figures for the 12-month period incorporates corrections: individual monthly figures are uncorrected.

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Japanese investment in UK

Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what recent discussions he had had with Japanese ministers and industrialists regarding possible investment in the UK.

Mr Williams said that in addition to his recent mission to Japan, during the past month he had met members of Kankeiren – the Kansai Economic Federation – and Japanese industrialists, and others influential in investment decisions in Japan, who took part in an inward mission to the UK.

In discussions with these groups, he stressed the importance attached by the government to inward investment and to promoting greater understanding between Japanese and British industries. He expressed his willingness to discuss in confidence any specific proposals for inward investment from Japan and assured the groups that every case would be judged on its merits taking into account the overall interests of the UK.

Appointment of receiver cases

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked how many companies had been subject to the appointment of a receiver over all their assets in each of the last five years; and in how many cases in the last five years companies which had been subject to such an appointment had subsequently gone into liquidation. He also asked how many companies were currently subject to the appointment of a receiver of all their assets; and in how many of these cases a liquidator had also been appointed.

Mr Dell said that the number of receivers appointed in recent years under section 372 of the Companies Act 1948, that is on the whole or substantially the whole of the property of the companies concerned, was as follows:

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (to date)
465	951	1 337	1 101	985	368

He regretted that records were not maintained in such a way as to identify readily how many of these companies were still in receivership or how many had gone into liquidation or had a liquidator appointed.

Selective investment assistance

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he would set out the number of applications received for assistance under the selective investment scheme in each month since its inception.

Mr Cryer answered that 394 applications were received under the selective investment scheme from its inception in December 1976 to 10 June 1978, as in the table below.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1976												5	5
1977	17	18	41	32	17	10	20	19	11	23	23	21	252
1978	21	14	22	30	17	33							137
													394

The scheme continued to attract considerable interest following the secretary of state's announcement on 29 June that it was to be extended for a year to 30 June 1979 and a further 19 applications were received up to 10 July.

Regional policy and EEC enlargement

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what discussions were taking place on the problems that the proposed enlargement of the EEC may pose for the community's regional policy; and what was the policy of HM government towards these problems.

Mr Cryer replied that the community was considering the question in the context of the commission's 'Fresco' on the overall implications of enlargement. The government welcomed the emphasis given to regional problems, and the recognition of the fact that disparities were likely to increase unless more was done to help the weaker regions.

Foundry schemes assistance

Bruce George (Walsall South) asked how many firms to date had received assistance under the ferrous and non-ferrous foundry schemes in: (a) the United Kingdom, (b) the West Midlands, and (c) Walsall; and what was the total value of grants paid to each group.

Mr Cryer gave the following information:

FERROUS FOUNDRY SCHEME

Area	No. of companies	Grants paid to date £'000
a UK	197	13.320
b West Midlands	48	2.929
c Walsall	4	0.150

NON-FERROUS FOUNDRY SCHEME

Area	No. of companies	Grants paid to to date £'000
a UK	23	674
b West Midlands	7	365
c Walsall	2	100

EIB loans

David Watkins (Consett) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what proportion of the European Investment Bank loan to the UK agreed in December 1977 to help finance small and medium-sized industrial centure had been assigned to date; what proportion had been assigned within the northern region; and what proportion had been assigned to firms with less than 200 employees.

Mr Cryer said that at 7 July the total value of loans offered to companies under the £20 million facility agreed by the European Investment Bank in December 1977 amounted to £5,905,000. £2,050,000 of this total (34.7 per cent) related to projects within the northern region. Loans made available to companies with less than 200 employees amounted to £405,000 (6.9 per cent). A number of applications from small companies were currently being considered.

Research and industrial innovation

Gwynfor Evans (Carmarthen) asked how much per capita was spent on research and industrial innovation in industry in 1977-78 in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr Huckfield replied that his department's forecast net expenditure in 1977-78 on industrial innovation was £150 million at outturn prices, of which about £68 million was spent in industry. Not all of this expenditure could be broken down regionally. In any event, R and D expenditure was of benefit to the whole of the UK and it was not meaningful to express it on a regional per capita basis.

Footwear industry assistance

Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would make a statement on progress made in implementing the schemes of assistance to the footwear industry.

Mr Cryer replied that the department had received 57 applications for assistance under the footwear industry scheme, involving total project costs of £4.8 million. The applications included 13 projects under part I of the scheme, 34 under part II and 17 under part III. To date 10 applications had been approved, three withdrawn and two rejected.

Ban on Scotch whisky

Ian Campbell (West Dunbartonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what action he was taking with the Greek government to ensure that the ban recently imposed on the import of Scotch whisky into Greece was lifted.

Mr Meacher answered that all imports into Greece were subject to price control and the Greek authorities were currently refusing to admit imports of Scotch whisky at the new increased price levels recently decided upon by the producers. The government had made written and oral representations to the Greek government. At the UK's request the EEC commission had raised this with Greece and the subject would be on the agenda of the next meeting of the EEC-Greece association committee.

Training and certification of seafarers

Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull Central) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on the outcome of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation conference on the training and certification of seafarers.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the main achievement of the conference which ended on 7 July was the adoption of the first international convention on standards of training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers together with 23 resolutions, many of which reinforced the convention by recommending additional procedures. The convention included technical provisions covering the deck, engine and radio departments. These set out mandatory basic principles to be observed in keeping navigational and engineering watches and laid down mandatory minimum requirements for the certification of masters, chief engineers, mates and others in charge or forming part of a watch. The radio chapter dealt with radio watchkeeping and maintenance, and established mandatory minimum requirements for certification of radio officers, radio operators and radiotelephone operators. For all three departments there were provisions to ensure continued proficiency and up-dating of knowledge.

Following a proposal by the UK, the conference developed and incorporated in the convention, regulations and supporting recommendations dealing with the special training of masters, officers and ratings of oil, chemical and liquefied gas tankers. A separate chapter specified mandatory minimum requirements for the issue of certificates of proficiency in survival craft.

The convention, like most recent Imco conventions, incorporated the 'tacit acceptance' procedure which was designed to speed up the process whereby it could be amended and up-dated. It would enter into force 12 months after being accepted by 25 states owning between them 50 per cent of the world's gross tonnage of merchant shipping. The government warmly welcomed this major step forward towards improved maritime safety and would immediately begin a detailed examination of the text of the convention in preparation for its earliest possible ratification by the UK.

Directors' salaries

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether, when directors of companies increased their salaries and fees above the government's 10 per cent wage level, these increases were allowed to be included in their claim for increases in the price of the goods or services supplied to their customers.

Mr Maclennan replied that the Price Commission was empowered to seek such information from companies which had notified price increases if they consider it to be relevant.

Durable consumer goods

Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would refer to the Price Commission service charges made by manufacturers of durable consumer goods other than motor vehicles.

Mr Maclennan said that the Price Commission were currently examining charges for the hiring of television sets, which include an element of servicing. Service charges for domestic electrical appliances were referred to in the commission's report on call-out charges published last year. The secretary of state was ready to consider evidence of pricing practices suitable for examination by the Price Commission, but he had no plans at present to direct the commission to examine the charges mentioned by the questioner.

International maritime conventions

John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what discussions he had had with the governments of member countries of the EEC and other

countries in Europe about the ratification of recent international maritime conventions; and if he would tabulate which conventions had been ratified by which European nation, including the United Kingdom, so far.

Mr Clinton Davies answered that this issue had been discussed by his department within the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco) and within the EEC. In the light of the *Amoco Cadiz* and *Eleni V* disasters, particular impetus was being given to the bringing into force as quickly as possible of the 1974 safety of life at sea convention and the 1978 protocol thereto, the 1978 protocol to the Marpol convention on marine pollution, and the International Labour Organisation convention 147 which concerned minimum standards of safety and general welfare on merchant ships. The UK had ratified 10 of the 28 conventions so far deposited with Imco and had signed a further 14 subject to ratification or acceptance. He had placed in the library a document listing all 28 conventions, their status, and those countries which at 31 December were party to them.

Companies acts requirement

Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked how many limited companies were in default of the provisions of the companies acts with respect to the requirement to file an annual return and accounts.

Mr Clinton Davis said that of the 730 000 companies currently registered in Great Britain, about a third (approximately 260 000) were believed to be in default in the delivery of annual returns to the registrar and 300 000 in respect of the delivery of accounts. A new reminder system is now being introduced as a result of the implementation of the Companies Act 1976, which would bring the penalties for default more forcibly to the attention of the companies and directors concerned.

Airport development support

Gwynfor Evans (Carmarthen) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what were the total payments made by the government towards airport development since 1968 in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the following grants had been made for aerodrome development since 1968:

	£ million
England	0.8
Scotland	36.1
Wales	–

Accelerated projects scheme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what steps had been taken to ensure that projects offered financial assistance under the accelerated projects scheme had adhered to their accelerated timetable; and in what percentage of those projects delays had occurred.

Mr Cryer replied that all projects assisted under the accelerated projects scheme were monitored to check progress, on which assistance payments are conditional. It was estimated that some 10 per cent of the expenditure brought forward by the scheme had been delayed for three months or more. Where appropriate, payments had been withheld or warnings given.

Welsh airport traffic

Gwynfor Evans (Carmarthen) asked how many terminal passengers and how much freight traffic had been handled at each Welsh airport in each year since 1973.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the information for Cardiff, Swansea and Hawarden, which were the only airports in Wales making returns to the Civil Aviation Authority, was as follows:

			1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cardiff	Terminal passengers	Thousands	284	230	209	192	208
	Cargo	Tonnes	290	243	213	419	335
Swansea	Terminal passengers	Thousands	2	6	4	5	6
	Cargo	Tonnes	2	10	'	18	18
Hawarden	Terminal passengers	Thousands	–	–	–	–	'
	Cargo	Tonnes	–	–	–	–	'

' Negligible.

Chipboard dumping

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh West) asked the Secretary of State for Trade in view of the dumping of chipboard from European countries in Scotland, if he would consider bringing in any measures to deal with this.

Mr Meacher replied that the EEC commission had obtained price undertakings on behalf of the UK against imports from Sweden and Spain. The department was asking the commission to examine urgently what further action could be taken against dumped imports from other sources, including Belgium, but anti-dumping action was no longer permitted within the EEC itself.

Nationalisation compensation

John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would arrange to have an analysis published explaining the basis upon which nationalisation compensation was to be paid to Swan Hunter Ltd.

Mr Huckfield replied that compensation under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 for the unlisted securities of nationalised companies was the net amount of the base value (section 38) less any appropriate deduction (section 39). The base value, was related to notional stock exchange prices in the six months ended 28 February 1974. As to appropriate deductions, those might arise from the safeguarding provisions of the act. Unless there was recourse to the arbitration tribunal, the determination of compensation involved agreement between the stockholders' representative and the department on that net amount. However, agreement on individual constituent elements was not an essential part of the negotiation of the net amount of compensation, nor would it facilitate negotiations to require such detailed agreement. The compensation of £15 million for the Swan Hunter companies was negotiated as a net amount and it was not possible to give a detailed analysis of the composition of the settlement.

Public bodies

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he would give the number of public bodies, excluding departmental committees but including statutory corporations, to which he made paid appointments, the total number of such appointments and the estimated total cost to public funds for the last year for which the information was available.

Mr Huckfield replied that the secretary of state was responsible for making salaried appointments to nine public bodies, excluding advisory and similar departmental committees. The total number of such appointments was 77. Salary costs for only one of those bodies fell to public funds, the estimated total for the 12 months ending 31 March 1978 being £7,500.

Philip Holland also asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would give the number of public bodies, excluding departmental committees but including statutory corporations, to which he made paid appointments, the total number of such appointments and the estimated total cost to public funds for the last year for which the information was available.

Mr Hattersley answered that he had made 111 salaried appointments to 46 public bodies, excluding advisory and similar departmental committees. The estimated total salary cost falling on public funds during the financial year 1977-78 was £253,750.

Thursday, 13 July

Textile surveillance

Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on discussions with European partners on the textile surveillance system introduced under the multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr Dell answered that there were three separate systems of surveillance: those of the EEC commission, the UK industry, and Whitehall. All three were now in operation, as were similar systems in the other member states. In discussion with the commission and with other member states the department had continued to stress the importance it attached to effective monitoring and surveillance. The commission were keeping the system under review to see what improvements should be made in the light of experience.

Textile imports

Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on the latest stage of discussions between the EEC and Portugal concerning textile imports.

Mr Dell said that imports of textiles from Portugal were discussed again at the council of ministers on 27 June, in the context of current textile problems generally. The department had continued to make it clear that this question presented particular difficulties for the UK.

Imports of clothing

Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what undertaking was negotiated between the EEC and the Greek government under the multi-fibre arrangement regarding imports of T-shirts and singlets; how far this had been observed; and if he would make a statement on the level of recent imports.

Mr Dell replied that no undertaking was negotiated with the Greek government, though the EEC commission secured assurances from representatives of the Greek industry about the level of their exports of a number of textile and clothing products, including T-shirts and singlets, to community markets. Recent import statistics showed that these assurances were not being respected, and that the limit on knitted shirts (which included T-shirts and singlets) had been exceeded. The commission had therefore imposed quantitative restrictions on certain products, including T-shirts and singlets, into the UK market, as from 7 July, at the levels the UK accepted last December.

Exports

John Moore (Croydon Central) asked for a table showing, for the latest date for which information is available for the EEC as a whole and for each present member state of the EEC, the percentage of each country's exports that were destined for: (a) other member states of the EEC, (b) the USA, (c) Japan and (d) rest of world excluding the EEC, the USA and Japan.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF EXPORTS IN 1977 — *Source:* OECD Statistics of Foreign Trade, Series A, May 1978.

Exports from:	United Kingdom	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Denmark	France	German FR	Irish Republic	Italy	Netherlands	EEC
Exports to:									
EEC	37	71	46	50	45	76	47	70	51
United States	9½	4	6	5	6½	6	6½	3½	6
Japan	1½	½	1½	½	1	1	1	½	1
Rest of world	53	24	46	44	47	17	46	26	42
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports of knitted items

Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what was the level of imported textile goods as defined under the multi-fibre arrangement; and how far these have been met at the latest available date for Taiwan, India and Pakistan with specific reference to knitted items, particularly shirts.

Mr Dell said that 98 per cent of the UK's low-cost imports of textiles and clothing were covered by actual or potential quantitative restraints, at levels based in general on 1976 imports and with limited

growth rates. There were quotas for imports of many knitted items, including shirts, from Taiwan, India and Pakistan, and import licences issued by the UK were within the quota levels. But there may be discrepancies between the 1978 import statistics and quota levels for various reasons such as additional imports licensed only for re-export, or shipments arriving this year but shipped in 1977 and therefore not counting against the 1978 quota.

Coal imports

Ian Wrigglesworth (Teessside, Thornaby) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would publish details of coal imports since 1 January 1978 by country of origin; and what was the average price paid per ton for each country.

Mr Meacher gave the following information for the period January to May 1978:

Country of origin	Tonnes	Average value per tonne (cif)
		£
Australia	511 634	25.56
Poland	201 584	32.15
United States of America	134 373	37.60
Federal Republic of Germany	127 789	47.84
USSR	38 462	39.42
Irish Republic	20 441	25.76
South Africa	14 704	32.97
Morocco	8 406	49.42
Belgium/Luxembourg	5 893	53.66
France	630	47.59
Spain	32	68.32
Netherlands	20	54.39
Grand Total	1 063 968	31.97

Note: Values per tonne, derived from the trade statistics, are not true prices; they are influenced by differences in the type and quality of the coal imported.

Castle Donington Airport

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what advice his department had given to the East Midlands Airport Authority about the proposed extension to the main runway at the airport at Castle Donington; and whether there was sufficient need for the proposed extension to justify substantial public expenditure upon it.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that any extension of the runway at East Midlands Airport would be subject to the necessary planning procedures. The airport authority had been advised that loan consent from his department to finance the development would depend upon whether it could be justified by additional traffic which might be generated and the resulting income.

Public bodies

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether he would give the number of public bodies, excluding departmental committees but including statutory corporations, to which he made paid appointments, the total number of such appointments and the estimated total cost to public funds for the last year for which the information was available.

Mr Dell replied that he made salaried appointments to nine public bodies, excluding advisory and similar departmental committees, the total number of such appointments being 56. Salary costs in respect of three of these bodies only were borne by public funds, the estimated total for the 12 months ending 31 March 1978 being £27,750.

Investment grants to shipowners

Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would list, for each year since 1969, the amount of investment grants paid out to shipowners in respect of ships, listing: (a) whether the shipowner was United Kingdom or foreign controlled, and the respective amounts, and (b) whether the ship concerned was built in a United Kingdom or a foreign yard, and the respective amounts of grant.

Mr Cryer replied that the information was not available in the form requested. Investment grants towards the costs of ships was supplied under a contract entered into before 27 October 1970. Applications made after 10 November 1969 were subject to the Industrial Development (Ships) Act, 1970, whereby grants towards the cost of a ship built in a foreign yard may, in general, only be made when the transaction was not to the detriment of the UK balance of payments. Of the 995 new ships on which investment grant had been paid, wholly or in part, over half were built in the UK. The following table shows the payments of investment grant in respect of ships:

INVESTMENT GRANTS PAID ON SHIPS £'000

Financial year	Built in UK	Built outside UK	Total
1967-68			19 661
1968-69			41 650
1969-70			67 201
1970-71	118 968	417 976	59 169
1971-72			97 388
1972-73			92 760
1973-74			99 891
1974-75			59 224
1975-76	8 657	37 704	46 361
1976-77	6 465	14 504	20 969
1977-78	108	4 833	4 941
Total	134 198	475 017	609 215

Paper re-cycling research

Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what was the extent of United Kingdom participation in the current EEC research programme on the re-cycling of paper.

Mr Cryer said that as was usual in such cases, the commission had invited tenders for the four main topics in a research and development programme in the field of paper and board re-cycling. The UK paper and board industry and the research association concerned had expressed a strong interest in participating in the programme. He hoped that they would be able to play a full role in these developments.

EEC commission reviews of policy

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he could confirm that it was the intention of the EEC commission to undertake any review of policies which came with his jurisdiction in 1979 or later; and, if so, what policies.

Mr Cryer replied that his responsibilities covered several directorates-general of the EEC commission. The commission normally reviewed community interests and policies periodically and as need arises. The government's six-monthly white paper on developments in the community set out the commission's current thinking on particular issues, including those touching his department's interests.

Friday, 14 July

NEB shareholdings

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would list the up-to-date shareholdings of the National Enterprise Board on 11 July, giving details of the type of shares and percentage of shares held, the cost of such shares and the Stock Exchange value of such shares where applicable; and if he would list the activities of each company.

Mr Huckfield said that the replies he gave the questioner on 13 February, 6 March and 19 June (*Trade and Industry*, 24 February, 17 March and 30 June) required to be amended as follows to cover shareholdings announced by the NEB up to 11 July.

Company	Type of share	Number held by NEB	Per cent of nominal value of total equity held by NEB	Cost (£'000)	Stock Exchange quotation (closing price 11 July) where available
Automation and Technical Services (Holdings) Ltd	£1 ordinary	45 000	30.0	50	—
	£1 redeemable preference	100 000	Not equity	100	—
Barrow Hepburn Group Ltd	25p ordinary	1 000 000	4.1	450	29p
BL Ltd	50p ordinary	246 490 683	98.9	246 491	23p
	50p ordinary (30p paid)	898 063 343		269 419	
Brown Boveri Kent Ltd	25p ordinary	10 856 585	20.0	3 293	51½p
Computer and Systems Engineering Ltd	5p ordinary	349 750	49.9	882	—
	£1 convertible redeemable preference	15 200	Not equity	48	—
ICL Ltd	£1 ordinary	8 148 750	24.4	12 134	302p
Pitcraft Ltd					
The NEB has sold its shareholding to Booker McConnell Ltd					
Thwaites and Reed Ltd	£1 ordinary	425 000	94.8	425	—

The activities of the companies in which the NEB has a shareholding were set out in the NEB's 1977 report and accounts laid before parliament on 4 May 1978.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. Further details are available from the National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1.

HS 146 costs

Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked what proportion of the estimated development costs of the HS 146 related to the engines.

Mr Huckfield replied that the costs of developing the engines for the HS 146 would fall on the engine manufacturer. The only cost relevant to the cost of developing the airframe was the purchase price of engines for development aircraft. This was estimated by British Aerospace at approximately £2 million. The engines could be refurbished for use in production aircraft.

Robert Adley asked the Secretary of State for Industry what proportion of the final customer cost of the HS 146 he estimated would be accounted for by foreign and imported items; and what proportion of the F28 was accounted for by items manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Mr Huckfield said that the proportion of the final customer cost of the HS 146 accounted for by imported items would depend on the outcome of current discussions between British Aerospace and potential collaborative partners, and on the origin of items of customer-specified equipment. He understood that it had been estimated that approximately 40 per cent of the value of the F28, including spares, was currently accounted for by items manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Toxic Substances Control Act

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what effect he anticipated the United States Toxic Substances Control Act will have on United Kingdom chemical exports to the United States; and what representations he was making. He also asked what representations the government was making with regard to the effect of the United States Toxic Substances Control Act; and what joint action was proposed through the EEC to make the views of the member states on this subject known to the United States government.

Mr Meacher replied that the United States Toxic Substances Control Act would come into operation in January 1979. The detailed regulations for its implementation had not yet been published. The government considered that this act constituted a potential non-tariff barrier to trade and he was making efforts through the European economic community and the organisation for economic co-operation and development to ensure that the effect on trade was minimised. The European economic community was currently pursuing the matter with the United States authorities and the United Kingdom was playing an active role in the process.

European community news

CAP: reduction needed in expenditure . . .

Some movement away from the present dominance within the community budget of expenditure on the common agricultural policy is necessary, Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury, said when opening the debate in the House of Commons on 10 July on the 1979 preliminary draft budget. That could only be done, he said, if, in the main, CAP expenditure could be more tightly controlled.

If the budget were finally adopted in identical form with the commission's proposals, he added, it would mean a gross contribution for the UK of 2801 million units of account, or £1,764 million – 20.4 per cent of the total budget. The UK would then obtain a refund in accordance with the European council decisions. He anticipated that this would amount to some £260 million. This would make the total gross UK contribution something of the order of £1,500 million, but this would be reduced by UK receipts from the budget.

Mr Davies pointed out that receipts were difficult to estimate but could, perhaps, be in the region of £400 million to £500 million, a figure which did not include the monetary compensatory amounts on agricultural imports from other member states, which the budget assumed would continue to be paid at the point of export rather than at the point of import.

Agriculture dominated the budget, Mr Davies explained, taking altogether 70.1 per cent on a commitment basis and 72.7 per cent on a payment basis. About 95 per cent of agricultural expenditure was accounted for by the so-called guarantee section, which financed all measures of farm price support.

Mr Davies stressed that the government was not in favour of the way the CAP operated and had no interest in extending its scope. Following lengthy discussions at the European council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July, the commission had been asked to make proposals, he added. The government would be looking for proposals which tackled the problem seriously and brought about a substantial reduction in the budgetary burden, Mr Davies said.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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. . . and UK government seeks reform

Fundamental reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP) is sought by the British government including improved access for products from outside the EEC, John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said at the opening of a new cold store at Pease Pottage, Sussex, on 14 July. 'I know many people are concerned about the EEC commission's proposal for a sheepmeat regime because they feel that the UK's traditional supplies are threatened by it and that prices would rise as a result of the proposals.'

The UK government has no interest in extending the scope of the CAP, and is not seeking an EEC organisation for sheepmeat, Mr Silkin said.

'I have made this clear to my colleagues in the council of ministers. But if, despite this, a regime is required eventually under EEC law then the commission's present proposal would form a reasonable basis for discussion.'

Mr Silkin said that it must not be forgotten that the EEC has a large deficit in sheepmeat, needing to import over one-third of its requirements. It should also not be forgotten that the UK, as well as being the biggest EEC producer of sheepmeat, is also the biggest consumer, importer and exporter.

The government would need to be satisfied that any proposals put forward measured up to the UK's essential needs, by protecting the interests of consumers and producers and did not introduce new restrictions on UK imported supplies of frozen lamb, Mr Silkin said.

'Both in the council of ministers and in any other EEC forum where this matter is discussed, the UK will continue to maintain firmly that any EEC sheepmeat measure must meet the legitimate interests of both the UK and New Zealand.'

R and D programme proposes extension into applied metrology

A proposal for a new research and development programme for 1979-1982 in the sphere of reference materials and measuring techniques has been put to the council by the European commission. The programme, which reflects the importance of this area for the EEC's industrial development as well as for consumer and environmental protection, is intended both to carry forward the current reference materials development programme (due to expire at the end of this year) and to extend work into the field of applied metrology.

The commission foresees that the programme will facilitate trade and aid the implementation of certain existing and projected directives in the agriculture, food and environmental protection fields. An appropriation of 11.3 million European units of account for the four years is being proposed.

The economic implications and objectives of the programme are explained in the proposal which stresses the importance of reference materials (where composition or physical properties lie within guaranteed margins) to many processes of measurement and control in production, trade, consumer protection and public health. Such materials give users a convenient means of checking and controlling the accuracy of chemical and biomedical analyses, and of measurements of technologically important physical properties. Most of the reference materials being prepared are designed for analyses relating to the control of environmental pollution and food purity.

The current programme, which expires at the end of the year, received 2.7 million ua spread over three years. It has already led to the certification of 26 reference materials. Work on a further 86 will continue under the new programme, which should soon lead to a steady growth in the number of certified materials available.

Commercial transactions frequently require products to be weighed or measured with considerable accuracy; faulty measurements in bulk transactions can have serious financial consequences. The new action on applied metrology includes the promotion of collaborative work to improve accuracy in this field. One area of interest is the measurement of high-pressure gas in main supply lines.

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations and directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities:*

General. Regulation (EEC) 1544/78 amending regulation (EEC) 243/78, in particular, as regards the adjustment of monetary compensatory amounts fixed in advance (*Official Journal* L182, 5 July 1978).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1325/78 amending regulation (EEC) 232/75 on the sale of butter at reduced prices for use in the manufacture of pastry products and ice-cream. In article 1 of regulation (EEC) 232/75 the date '1 January 1978' is replaced by '1 March 1978' (*Official Journal* L159, 17 June 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1369/78 amending regulations (EEC) 1687/76 and (EEC) 649/78 with regard to the designation of butter for direct consumption as concentrated butter (*Official Journal* L166, 23 June 1978).

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L181, 4 July 1978, contains the following correction to regulation (EEC) 1391/78 (published in *Official Journal* L167, 24 June 1978) laying down amended rules for the application of the system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds.

Article 1(3)(a). page 46:

for: '. . . preceding the date when the application is lodged', *read:* '. . . preceding the month when the application is lodged'.

Regulation (EEC) 1514/78 amending article 2(1) of regulation (EEC) 2793/77 on detailed rules of application for granting special aid for skimmed milk for use as feed for animals other than young calves (*Official Journal* L178, 1 July 1978).

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L185, 7 July 1978 contains a correction to the regulation (EEC) 1514/78.

Page 60, Article 2:

for: '. . . 1 July 1978', *read:* '. . . 1 August 1978'.

Animal feedingstuffs. The *Official Journal* L159, 17 June 1978 contains the text of the twenty-second directive 78/522/EEC amending the annexes to directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs.

Regulation (EEC) 1518/78 defining the event within the meaning of article 6 of regulation (EEC) 1134/68 in which aid for dried fodder becomes due and payable (*Official Journal* L178, 1 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1526/78 laying down rules for the application of the special measures for peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals (*Official Journal* L179, 1 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1528/78 laying down rules for the application of the system of aid for dried fodder (*Official Journal* L179, 1 July 1978).

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 1368/78 laying down the conditions for granting carry-over payments for stocks of common wheat of bread-making quality, rye intended for bread-making and maize remaining at the end of the 1977-78 marketing year (*Official Journal* L166, 23 June 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1570/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of regulation (EEC) 2742/75 as regards production refunds on starches and repealing regulation (EEC) 2026/75 (*Official Journal* L185, 7 July 1978).

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 1367/78 amending regulations (EEC) 2645/70, (EEC) 2990/76 and (EEC) 1036/78 as regards the provisions applicable to sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota (*Official Journal* L166, 23 June 1978).

The *Official Journal* L176, 30 June 1978, contains the texts of the following regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 1462/78 fixing, for the 1978-79 marketing year the amounts of the levy in connection with the offsetting of storage costs for sugar.

Regulation (EEC) 1463/78 determining in respect of the 1978-79 sugar marketing year the amounts for storage and packing costs and the premium for raw sugar referred to in regulation (EEC) 2103/77.

Regulation (EEC) 1464/78 laying down rules for applying the production levy on isoglucose in respect of the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1326/78 amending with regard to peach varieties the versions other than the Italian version of regulation (EEC) 1203/73 (*Official Journal* L159, 17 June 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1515/78 fixing for the 1978-79 marketing year the amount of production aid for tomato concentrates, peeled tomatoes, tomato juice, peaches in syrup and prunes and the minimum price to be paid to producers (*Official Journal* L178, 1 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1520/78 repealing regulation (EEC) 459/76 establishing a system of minimum prices applicable to tomato concentrates originating in Greece (*Official Journal* L178, 1 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1531/78 fixing, for the 1978-79 marketing year, the reference prices for pears (*Official Journal* L179, 1 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1532/78 fixing, for the 1978-79 marketing year, the reference prices for apples (*Official Journal* L179, 1 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1560/78 on notification of the prices of certain varieties of peaches (*Official Journal* L184, 6 July 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 1561/78 derogating in respect of the opening weeks of the 1978-79 marketing year from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears (*Official Journal* L184, 6 July 1978).

Harmonisation of legislation

Motor vehicles and trailers. The *Official Journal* L168, 26 June 1978 contains the texts of the following directives:

Directive 78/547/EEC amending directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

Directive 78/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to heating systems for the passenger compartment of motor vehicles.

Directive 78/549/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the wheel guards of motor vehicles.

Further information: Department of Industry, Vehicle Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 5658/5668.

New EEC documents

This list of EEC documents was deposited in the House of Commons during the seven days to 6 July (commission reference numbers, where appropriate, are given in parentheses). The documents are available for consultation at the European communities information office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

EEC draft instruments

R/1637/78 (COM(78)204)
Food Aid: Commission communication to the Council on the procedures for the management of food aid.

R/1681/78 (COM(78)253)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the procedure for amending the tariff nomenclature used for agricultural products.

R/1684/78 (COM(78)266)
Proposal for a Council Regulation on the reduction of the levy on certain imports of feed-grain into the Italian Republic.

R/1526/78 (COM(78)273)
Proposal for a Council Decision authorising the United Kingdom to grant a national aid to milk producers in Northern Ireland.

R/1587/78 (COM(78)153)
Consultation of the Council on a draft Commission Decision extending the period of validity of Decision 2216/77/ECSC of 5 October 1977 amending Decision 3544/73/ECSC implementing Decision 73/287/ECSC on coking coal and coke.

R/1618/78 (COM(78)280)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1358/77 laying down general rules for offsetting storage costs for sugar.

R/1640/78 (COM(78)271)
Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the fourth time Regulation (EEC) 2453/76 on the transfer to the Italian intervention agency of frozen beef and veal held by the intervention agencies of other Member States.

R/1646/78 (COM(78)285)
Proposals for Council Regulations (EEC): fixing, for the 1978-79 sugar marketing year, the differential charge to be levied on raw preferential sugar and the differential amount to be granted in respect of raw cane sugar from the French overseas departments; laying down, for the 1978-79 sugar marketing year, measures to facilitate the disposal of sugar produced in the French overseas departments.

R/1682/78 (COM(78)277)
Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables; Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1035/77 laying down special measures to encourage the marketing of products processed from lemons.

R/1729/78 (COM(78)257)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff.

S/1077/78 (COM(78)299
Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Spain, for the period from 25 June to 31 July 1978.

S/1141/78 (COM(78)264)
Regulations with the ACP States and the OCT: Accession of the Solomon Islands to the Convention of Lomé

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Overseas trade news

OPG in £4 billion contracts worldwide

The project industry accounts for about 8 per cent of the UK's visible exports and for an appreciable share of its invisible trade. This point was made by Bill Francis, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board's Overseas Projects Board, which published its first report on 18 July.

Figures given in the report for the financial year 1977-78 show that the Overseas Projects Group (OPG) gave assistance to British firms in 272 projects. Contracts were awarded in 44 projects with a potential UK content of £3,800 million.

Examples of OPG involvement in recent successes include a steel plant (£165 million) and railway electrification project (£150 million) in Brazil; a chemical plant in the USSR (£160 million); power generation equipment in Iran (£37 million) and equipment for the mass transit rail system in Hong Kong (£100 million).

The report says that British consultants earnings have increased from £33 million in 1969 to £350 million in 1977. At the end of 1977 British consulting engineers were responsible for the execution of overseas projects valued at over £30,000 million.

The report states, however, that the main business won by the industry is in relatively smaller projects – information about new contracts won by the construction industry in the year ended 31 March 1977 shows that the large majority were probably valued at less than £20 million. The extensive international network built up over the years by British consultants and engineers enables many of these smaller contracts to be negotiated.

Looking to the future, the report states that most of the opportunities will be found in the richer developing countries in the Middle East, Latin America and south-east Asia. It warns that competition from new third-world countries, which are developing indigenous contractors, and established rivals is certain to increase, in the face of which 'the need for the UK project industry to be fully attractive and competitive was never so paramount'.

The report concludes that the industry's future growth is more likely to occur in 'trading-up' the selling package – greater involvement in higher technology projects; management contracting; and package dealing which may embrace funding, financial involvement, and participation in equity or bi-lateral trade, are all likely possibilities.

The Overseas Project Board (OPB) is the recognised focal point for industry and government for consultation on problems and matters of interest arising in the pursuit of overseas project business. The board, which includes industry representatives with a wide range of contracting and consultancy experience, advises OPG which co-ordinates official assistance at home and abroad to firms pursuing major contracts in large capital projects overseas. It provides help to British consultants, contractors and manufacturers, especially in complex and difficult cases. OPG's services are aimed at improving the net cash flow to the UK balance of payments.

It is OPB's responsibility to provide a means of achieving closer communication between industry and government in respect of major project business; to advise OPG on all matters of interest in the project field; and on the selection of chosen instruments to pursue specific projects overseas in cases in which the normal procedures carried out by OPG have failed.

BOTB study group on foreign languages holds first meeting

The first meeting of the British Overseas Trade Board's study group on foreign languages for overseas trade took place in London on 12 July under the chairmanship of the Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of BOTB.

The study group has been established to assess the UK's need for trained linguists for the successful pursuit of its overseas trading interests in the future, and to recommend any appropriate action to BOTB.

The initial membership of the group includes BOTB's honorary education adviser David Liston, pro-rector of the Polytechnic of Central London, and representatives from the CBI, University of Surrey, the Institute of Export, the Engineering Employers Association, government departments and exporting companies.

The group has been set up as a follow-up to the highly successful conference 'Does Britain Need Linguists?' organised in May by the University of Surrey, the Royal Society of Arts and BOTB.

Changes in customs procedures for general aviation flights proposed

Radical changes in documentary procedures to help the movement of international general aviation aircraft is one of the recommendations in an HM Customs and Excise review of customs arrangements for international general aviation published on 11 July.

The review, announced in September last year, falls into two parts and part 1, which is of general interest, is being made available to the appropriate trade organisations.

Other recommendations include more extensive arrangements for those using the airports specially approved by customs for business flights and the abandoning of the present system of classification of customs airports in favour of publicising the actual hours of customs attendance.

Other proposals include support for the designation as customs airports of Humberside (Kirmington) and Gloucester/Cheltenham (Staverton) airports and some relaxations in the prior notice requirements for obtaining customs clearance for certain flights.

On the documentary changes, the review found that owners of general aviation aircraft often encounter difficulties in deciding which forms are required by customs, as practice may differ between airports. The report recommends, therefore, that the use of forms C155 (general declaration), C209 (stores declaration), C909 (crew declaration) and XS29A (temporary export specification) should be discontinued for general aviation aircraft in favour of a single, all-purpose outward clearance and inward report document.

To enable international general aviation aircraft which can readily be shown to be in free circulation within the EEC to enter and leave the UK with the minimum of formalities, the report recommends the use of a three-yearly 'certificate of free circulation', which would establish that any import duty had been paid.

Under special arrangements approved in 1961, international flights to assist UK business people in making speedy contact with overseas markets concerned with the promotion of British goods and services may use specific airports which have not been designated as customs airports. The report recognises that the application of this export criterion may result in disparity of treatment and recommends that the facility should be afforded to all flights specifically for business purposes.

Other changes proposed would allow business people to be accompanied by their husbands and wives; extend the facility to certain Channel Islands based aircraft; permit the exportation of accompanied freight, subject to certain conditions (at present, the concession restricts the carriage of freight to samples only); and allow an aircraft which has taken out a business person on an international flight to return light to its base aerodrome, irrespective of the nature of its next flight (at present, inward clearance must be obtained at a customs airport.)

Customs airports are classified in three categories, A, B and C, as an indication of the hours during which customs facilities are available. The review found that this system of classification has tended to generate needless

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MTNs: a framework of understanding

At the end of recent intensive negotiations in Geneva, a number of the delegations to the multilateral trade negotiations agreed, on 13 July, a framework of understanding on the 'Tokyo round'. The delegations – the European commission (for the EEC), the United States, Japan, Canada, three nordic countries, Switzerland, Austria and New Zealand – said in the preamble to the statement that it contained the necessary elements, to be negotiated in detail, to ensure a successful conclusion to the Tokyo round. They hoped that all the other delegations taking part in the negotiations would consider the framework a reasonable basis for bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The delegations agreed that they would ensure that the final results would lead to a strengthened and open international trading system based on increased international co-operation, which should provide substantial benefits for the world trading community, in particular for developing countries.

The framework, the delegates said, sought to provide the broadest scope yet attempted for extending understanding in the area of international trade and for managing issues affecting trade relations. The distinguishing features of this round were likely to be: a major trade liberalisation programme extending over the 1980s; a movement bringing the Gatt rules more closely into line with the requirements of the next decade; a substantially higher degree of fairness and discipline in the international trading system – to be achieved by the creation, among other things, of new mechanisms for consultation and settlement of disputes in many fields; additional benefits for developing countries as well as measures of special and differential treatment for them in the tariff field and in several NTM codes.

The framework statement continued that it was with these aims in view that delegations had agreed on the following elements which, taken together, should lead to a successful conclusion of the negotiations based on an overall reciprocal balance.

Non-tariff measures

On customs valuation, the delegations recognised that the draft code, which had been carefully elaborated in the course of negotiations, represented a solid basis for instituting a harmonised international system for customs valuation, which would provide a uniform and fair system of valuation in conformity with the provisions of Gatt. With appropriate technical assistance, the code should be acceptable to developing countries and it constituted one appropriate form of contribution by them to the success of the multilateral trade negotiations.

The proposed draft text on government procurement provided, the delegations state, a basis for a code which would constitute a major step in opening it to international competition by means of agreed non-discriminatory and 'transparent' procedures under international supervision.

Provisions in the draft text, particularly with regard to review, adjustment and possible extension of scope, should ensure balanced operation and development of this agreement in the mutual interest of participants.

The delegations considered that their indicative offer lists represented a basis for continuing negotiation towards developing an agreement on a mutually advantageous basis before the end of the year. They confirmed their support for specific provisions for special and differential treatment, and accepted that developing-country adherents would not offer full coverage at this time, but that their coverage would be expanded as their economic development needs allowed. Additional benefits would be provided to the least-developed countries. The delegations said that a final agreement would require an acceptable reciprocal participation by other developed and developing partners wishing to take part in this agreement.

The delegations agreed that the draft 'standards' code was in near final form and undertook to work with their partners to finalise the code in the early autumn. Important elements of the code had been agreed. These included provisions to help avoid trade distortions arising in the field of 'standards' and to promote international 'standards'. They further agreed to seek a balanced level of commitment and advantages for all adherents to the code on the development of product standards and for related certification requirements. This code would provide appropriate provisions and technical assistance for developing countries.

The delegations affirmed that the present draft outline on subsidies and countervailing duties constituted a substantial basis for developing an agreement. This agreement should contain procedures for notification and consultation before the imposition of countervailing duties and should elaborate the provisions of Gatt article VI relating to material injury so as to provide greater uniformity and certainty in their implementation, in a reasonable way, by all signatories.

The statement said that in this field, final agreement should provide improved notification and consultation procedures concerning subsidies. On the effects of subsidies on the trade and production of other countries, the final agreement should elaborate the provisions of article XVI so as to strengthen the prohibition on the use of export subsidies on industrial products and clarify the provisions of article XVI (3). On other subsidies, the delegations state, the final agreement should recognise that such subsidies were intended to promote important objectives of national policy but might have adverse effects – which signatories should seek to avoid – on the trade and production interests of other signatories. The issue of indicative guidelines is still unresolved.

The final agreement, the statement said, should elaborate the concept of serious prejudice as used in article XVI and provide the possibility for countermeasures within a framework of international rules and obligations, if there would be serious prejudice to the interests of another signatory. Whether these counter measures might be authorised or unilateral was still unresolved, the statement said.

In resolving the outstanding issues in negotiation, further attention would be given to the interests of developing countries whose development needs should be taken into account in relation to subsidies.

Other non-tariff measures

Delegations were also agreed that they would actively seek international agreement designed to strengthen rules and procedures to counter cases of trade in counterfeited goods.

On licensing, the delegations said that there were texts covering automatic licensing and restrictive licensing. The delegations agreed that these texts contained the basis for an agreement. The primary objectives of these texts were to ensure that licensing systems were employed by all countries only when necessary, were not designed to distort trade, were 'transparent', and were executed in a fair and equitable manner. Adherence to the final texts would represent one substantial contribution by developing countries to the Tokyo round, the delegations stated.

Rules of origin had been the subject of a bilateral understanding developed between the United States and the EEC and other consultations were under way.

The delegations noted that non-tariff measures not dealt with multilaterally were the subject of continuous and intensive bilateral negotiations.

Industrial tariffs

The negotiations on industrial tariffs had not been completed but certain important elements of a comprehensive tariff package had been agreed.

Delegations were working towards results which would represent a substantial degree of liberalisation compared with the Kennedy round.

While generally following the Swiss formula designed to achieve a substantive harmonised reduction of tariffs, delegations were proceeding to reciprocal adjustments in their initial offers involving both improvements as well as exceptions. They recognised that at this stage the detailed final results of the tariff negotiations could not be decided and that the final results would vary between them and between different individual partners.

Delegations acknowledged that there were still uncertainties with regard to certain offers in important sectors which required clarification and further negotiations. Reciprocal balance with other developed countries participating in formula reductions also needed to be reached.

A high level of binding of duties by all participants was an important objective. Delegations confirmed that their final offers would contain measures of special and differential treatment for developing countries; at the same time the delegations expected adequate contributions from developing countries commensurate with their state of development.

The issue of the staging of tariff reductions remained to be resolved in the final phase of the negotiations.

Agreement had been reached on the objective of negotiating maximum freedom of world trade in commercial aircraft, parts and related equipment, including elimination of duties and, to the fullest extent possible, the reduction or elimination of trade restricting or distorting effects of other measures.

The delegations noted that in the framework of the OECD, discussions were progressing on the preparation of a multilateral resolution on steel, under which a steel committee would be set up. The adoption of such a resolution at the appropriate moment should help negotiations in the multilateral trade negotiations on steel products.

Agriculture

The statement continued that the delegations had continued intensive discussions on agriculture. There was mutual recognition that a positive result in agriculture was critical to the successful completion of negotiations in the Tokyo round. Definitive agreements were still to be worked out satisfactorily. Building on the degree of consensus that had evolved up to then in the field of agriculture as well as in the MTNs as a whole, it was the delegations' view that there was a sound basis to proceed to the final development of a significant package during the weeks ahead.

The delegations stressed that four areas of the negotiations merited special attention.

The delegations believed that the establishment of some fundamental understandings on the conduct of agricultural trade could provide a framework for avoiding continuing political and commercial confrontations in this highly sensitive sector in the future. Such understandings should build on a group of principles, to be worked out, that would lead to an improved level of international co-operation among participants in their efforts to secure adequate farm incomes, stabilisation of food prices, and expansion of trade in agricultural products.

This aim could be achieved in the Gatt, the statement said, through a systematic series of consultations, exchanges of information and the establishment of a consultative committee for reviewing the implementing the understandings and possibly co-ordinating the work of subsidiary bodies.

On agricultural subsidies, the delegations recommitted themselves to ensure accordance with the provisions of Gatt article XVI (3). The signatories agreed not to grant directly or indirectly any export subsidy on any agricultural product in a manner that resulted in the signatory granting such subsidy having more then an equitable share of world export trade in such product, account being taken of the shares of the signatories in trade in the product concerned during a previous representative period, and any special factors that might have affected or might be affecting trade in such product.

To clarify the meaning of this article to avoid misunderstandings, and thereby to reduce conflicts between agricultural exporters and importers, the delegations committed themselves to reach a common understanding to avoid distortions of trade in traditional markets through the use of subsidies, and to develop appropriate definitions for markets and representative periods for reference, in case disputes arose.

On specific agricultural and fishery products of interest to participants, the framework agreement said that delegations had had and were continuing intensive discussions in great detail concerning obstacles to trade where the removal would further the expansion of world trade on a fair and equitable basis.

Although these detailed discussions were continuing, a sufficient number of possible actions had been reviewed to suggest that mutually advantageous improvements, including the abolition of certain non-tariff measures, could be negotiated in concrete terms early this autumn. The elaboration of the final MTN package is subject to completion of satisfactory settlements in this area of negotiations.

Negotiations were continuing, the statement noted, for commodity arrangements in the four areas of wheat, coarse grain, dairy products, and meat. In grains it was noted that the differences had been narrowed to only a few key issues which were expected to be resolved well before year end. The delegations said that work had been essentially completed on the framework for the dairy and meat accords. The protocols or possible annexes concerning individual products that would finalise the latter two arrangements, as well as understandings for access for specific related products, were under negotiation.

These arrangements in commodity areas in combination with the understandings and rules emerging from the MTN provided a new framework for continuing consultation and co-operation on agricultural issues in order to avoid confrontations.

Delegations had committed themselves to complete the remaining stages for bringing this package into form early in the autumn so that this could be included as an essential and significant element in the Tokyo round results.

Safeguards

Recognising the need to strengthen the effective control of safeguard actions, the delegations agreed on the need for a new code based on the proposed draft integrated text. Building on the provisions of article XIX, this code would reflect a balanced approach between exporting and importing interests and would assure that all safeguard actions were appropriately brought within the scope of the new code. It should provide greater precision for criteria and conditions for safeguard action and for notification and consultation procedures.

The question of how, and under what circumstances and conditions, a selective application of safeguard measures would be provided for in the code was still a subject of intensive negotiations.

Under the code there should be a new body to supervise the operation of the agreement, review particular actions and matters affecting the operation of the code, assist in resolving disputes and effectively deter abusive and unjustified recourse to safeguard action. Where possible, by means of flexible application of safeguard action, the interests of the developing countries should be taken into account in relation to particular products and particular markets.

The delegations stated that in accordance with the reference in the Tokyo declaration on the need to improve the international framework for the conduct of world trade, a series of texts had been developed for full multilateral consideration. The results which were emerging in this area, of particular importance to developing countries, would contribute to strengthening the legal framework of Gatt and to enable Gatt to develop its role as the world organisation responsible for the expansion of international trade and for harmonious trade relations.

The provision of an enabling clause providing a basis for special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries – particularly the least developed countries – as well as for their increasing acceptance of responsibilities under the trading system as their development proceeds, would be of particular importance.

Extensive work had been carried out, the agreement continued, on dispute settlement/management procedures and possible improvements. Rules and disciplines on trade measures taken for balance of payments purposes for both developed and developing countries, and possible improvements to such rules had been discussed in depth. In addition, elaborations and/or better definitions of measures relating to export controls had been considered. There existed in all these areas a basis in the form of detailed draft texts on which, in the judgement of these delegations, a mutually acceptable solution could be successfully negotiated.

As a result of these negotiations, and as a contribution to reinforcing the future trading system, the delegations were determined to move towards uniform application of Gatt rules.

As previously indicated, consultative provisions had been included as an integral part of the draft agreement on non-tariff measures and the delegations decided to explore the development of a general framework for improved international co-operation and consultation on agricultural trade. To improve further international co-operation in the field of trade, the delegations agreed that Gatt should be strengthened as a forum for continuing high-level international consultations on trade policy and with regard to specific issues. This improved consultative framework would be designed to ensure the early discussion of trade issues with a view to promoting their solution, the framework agreement concluded.

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rivalry between airports of similar size regardless of the level and spread of their international traffic and has not given a full and proper indication of the level of customs facilities provided at many airports. Therefore, its abandonment is recommended in favour of the publication of the UK Air Pilot and Customs public notice of the actual hours when customs officers are in attendance at each such airport.

ECGD backs $9.4 million loan for polyacrylic plant

Repayment and funding of a $9.4 million loan which the Midland Bank has made available to Stopanska Banka Skopje of Yugoslavia is being guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan will help finance contracts awarded by Organsko Hemijska Industria of Yugoslavia to UK suppliers for plant and equipment for a polyacrylic fibre plant at Skopje.

Industry gains £15m from aid grants and loans

British industry received over £15 million in May from orders arising from aid grants and loans to the developing countries by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The following were among the largest contracts for goods accepted for financing in May, including earlier contracts now accepted for reimbursement from aid funds:

Capstan lathes and tools for Bangladesh (£57,629) from Alfred Herbert Ltd, Edgwick, Coventry; pharmaceutical raw materials for Bangladesh (£20,573) from May and Baker Ltd, Dagenham; steel tanks for Belize (£43,559) from Braithwaite and Co, Great Bookham, Surrey; steel cables for Ecuador (£528,446) from Aluminium Wire Co Ltd, Port Tennant, Swansea; steel sheet piling for Guyana (£178,166) from British Steel Corporation, Hartlepool; camshaft grinding machinery for India (£61,019) from Newall Group Sales Ltd, Peterborough; chloroquine phosphate for India (£767,200) from Sterling Products, London; tv cameras for Jamaica (£318,008) from Pye TVT Ltd, Cambridge; transmission lines and ancillary equipment for Kenya (£4,241,173) from Clough Smith Ltd, Crawley, Sussex; transformers for Mozambique (£39,384) from Parsons Peebles, Broxburn, West Lothian; tractors for Sri Lanka (£298,189) from David Brown Tractors Ltd, Huddersfield; trailer components for Sri Lanka (£61,585) from the Salop Trailer Co Ltd, Shrewsbury.

The aid grants and loans were administered by the Crown Agents.

MSC arranges course in overseas trade

The training services division of the Manpower Services Commission is arranging a novel foundation course in overseas trade at the Dorset Institute of Higher Education at Bournemouth at the request of employers at the expanding ports of Southampton, Portsmouth, Weymouth and Poole.

The course, first of its kind in the region, will start on 25 September and last for 12 weeks. At the end, successful trainees will be able to deal with routine export sales and shipping matters and the organisation and supervision of an export office. They will receive the Business Education Council's supplementary certificate.

Nine weeks will be spent learning about international trade and payments, transportation and documentation, elements of export law, cargo insurance, export marketing, commercial geography, and office organisation and supervision. Students will then do two weeks' practical training with an employer, and the last week will be spent on examinations and feed-back sessions.

Tuition will be free and trainees will receive allowances. The training services division will also pay the cost of the terminal examination.

Potential students, who must be at least 19 years old, are advised to apply through their local office of Professional and Executive Recruitment, which is another branch of the Manpower Services Commission.

Two-day course on export selling

A two-day course on 'Developing Export Sales' is being organised by the British Institute of Management at the Bowdon Hotel, Bowdon, Altrincham, Manchester, on 12 and 13 September 1978.

The course has been designed to meet the needs of companies expanding their export sales effort and it will examine various factors in the export marketing mix and consider how companies should be structured to meet overseas customers' needs.

It will focus on selecting and researching export markets; use of agents and distributors; setting up overseas subsidiaries; pricing for the market; methods of distribution; advertising and product and service promotion; the foreign exchange market.

The fee for course participants will be £75 plus VAT for member companies, and £95 plus VAT for non-members.

Further information can be obtained from Derek Kinston or Elsie Morris, BIM North-West Regional Office, Fuel House, 49 Bolton Road, Farnworth, nr Bolton BL4 7JN, tel. Farnworth (0204) 74601.

Export courses organised by Kirklees chamber

A series of export office procedures courses is being held by the Kirklees Chamber of Commerce and Industry in conjunction with the training services division of the Manpower Services Commission during the autumn of 1978.

Courses have been arranged from 25 to 29 September, 13 to 17 November and 11 to 15 December.

Further details can be obtained from: Ann Lightman, Kirklees and Wakefield Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Commerce House, New North Road, Huddersfield HD1 5PJ, tel. Huddersfield 26591/2.

Ahem plans 1979 activities

Ahem, the Association of Hydraulic Equipment and Manufacturers, is planning its 1979 joint-venture and outward-mission programme.

It is planning joint ventures at the following exhibitions: Hanover fair in April 1979; Tokyo fluid power international exhibition in September 1979; US hydraulics and pneumatics show in October 1979; Zurich international oil-hydraulic and pneumatic exhibition at the end of October 1979; Paris mecanelem exhibition in December 1979.

It is also planning an outward mission to Australia in February 1979.

Further information can be obtained from S. J. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Ahem, 54 Warwick Square, London SW1V 2AW, tel. 01-834 0855.

Singapore mission

Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry is sponsoring a trade mission to Singapore from 3 to 14 February 1979. This is the third mission to Singapore that the chamber has organised in the past three years.

Participants will be able to visit other neighbouring states either before or after the mission period. It has the supprt of the British Overseas Trade Board and thus qualifies for a subsidy of £385 per participating company, subject to the usual outward mission scheme conditions.

The number of places available on this mission is limited to 20. Further details can be obtained from The Director, Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee, DD1 1ED.

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1689: imports from Greece of certain knitted, crocheted and woven garments

The EEC has imposed restrictions on imports of certain textile goods originating in Greece. For the UK, the goods affected and the quotas established for the period 1 January to 31 December 1978 are as follows:

MFA category/Tariff heading/Description	Quota
4/ex 60.04 Under garments, *other than babies' garments*, the following: T-shirts and light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres; shirts of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres; undervests and the like, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres	955,000 pieces
7/ex 60.05; ex 61.02 Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair	227 000 pieces

Imports of these goods originating in Greece were already the subject of surveillance licensing. Outstanding licences issued under those arrangements in respect of these newly restricted goods were revoked with effect from 12 July 1978.

Goods in transit

Goods which were already in transit to the UK on 11 July 1978 will be licensed. Traders should apply as soon as possible, and not later than 4 August 1978, in respect of such goods, submitting to Import Licensing Branch documentary evidence of the date of shipment of the goods, in support of a completed form ILB/A.

All goods imported since 1 January 1978 count against the quotas and, in view of the volume of goods already imported this year, and of those likely to have been in transit when these new restrictions were announced, it is unlikely that there will be any quota remaining for allocation this year.

Traders who are already committed to orders placed before the imposition of restrictions may therefore wish to consider diverting such goods to other markets willing to take them.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 367.

1690: Philippine textiles – continuation of transitional arrangements

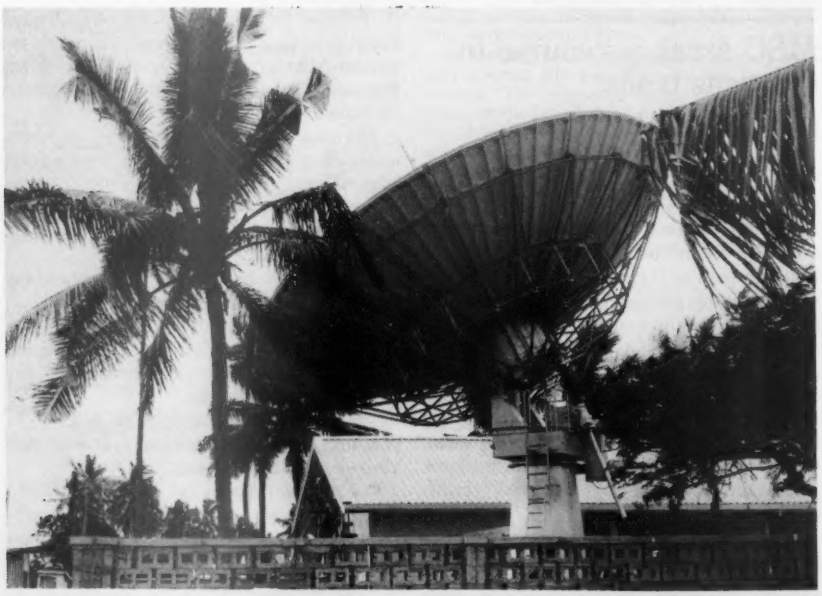
Notice to importers 1679 (*Trade and Industry*, 5 May 1978) stated that the transitional measures for importing restricted textiles originating in the Philippines had been extended until 30 June, up to a limit of 65 per cent of the relevant quota level.

The Filipino authorities have however now requested that the transitional period be extended to 30 September 1978, and the transitional arrangements set out in notice to importers 1649 (*Trade and Industry*, 6 January 1978), will therefore continue to apply to goods shipped before 1 October 1978, up to a limit of 85 per cent of each quota level. Where traders obtain export certificates issued by the Filipino authorities the general arrangements set out in notice to importers 1682 (*Trade and Industry*, 19 May 1978), continue to apply.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 367.

Earth station for Tonga

This Cable and Wireless satellite earth station in the Tongan Islands, brought into operation on 4 July, provides a modern, 24-hours-a-day telecommunication link with the rest of the world. Previously there was only a telephone service and a limited hf radio service.



Guide to government statistics

Summer 1978 edition Published with Trade and Industry 21 July 1978

Using government statistics

Many firms make use of government statistics together with information from other sources to help both in broad strategic planning and in day-to-day decision taking. The GSS has prepared a free booklet *Profit from Facts* which illustrates this with a number of actual case histories. The following checklist indicates some of the main areas of use which might be applicable to your firm's needs.

Marketing

☐ Look at your industry's *Business Monitor, Ministry of Agriculture Information Notice* or *Housing and Construction Statistics* to compare your own performance against general sales trends and to watch for opportunities for diversification.

☐ From a variety of sources you can check the number of potential customers in a given sector and compare characteristics with your own customers to highlight possible weaknesses in marketing strategy.

☐ If you are in consumer lines, trends in expenditure are available from the *National Food Survey* and the *Family Expenditure Survey.*

☐ For test marketing, the *Census of Population* and *Census of Distribution* can provide very localised data on numbers of consumers and retail outlets.

☐ Many statistics are available on a regional or area basis and can assist in determining quotas for area salesmen.

☐ Watch the foreign competition through the import figures available from the Customs and Excise Bill of Entry Service.

Contracts

Many contracts contain escalation clauses. Consult the Property Services Agency's *Monthly Bulletin of Construction Indices*, or speak to the Department of Industry and the Department of Employment respectively to find the most appropriate materials and labour indices to use.

Accounts

The CSO's new publication *Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting* provides price indices for use in the new system of company accounting recommended by the Sandilands Committee.

Buying

Watch the sales trends of your materials inputs through *Business Monitors*, etc, and their prices with the appropriate wholesale prices indices from the Department of Industry published in *Trade and Industry.*

Personnel

The Department of Employment Gazette and other DE publications will keep you fully informed on the latest figures and trends in earnings, wage rates, overtime, unemployment, vacancies, hours of work, work stoppages due to industrial disputes, retail prices, etc.

Management efficiency and finance

You can compare your own costs and operating ratios with those for your industry, eg

☐ Net output per head, stocks as a percentage of sales, wages per £ of total sales, etc, from the annual *Census of Production.*

☐ Return on capital, dividends and interest as a percentage of assets, profits as a percentage turnover, etc, from *Business Monitor M3 (Company Finance).*

Investment

Major investment decisions are made against the background of trends and prospects in the economy. Regular press notices on output, demand, earnings, prices, unemployment, trade, etc are released by government departments. They are all brought together once a month in *Economic Trends.*

The Government Statistical Service

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) comprises the statistics divisions of all major departments plus the two big collecting agencies – Business Statistics Office and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys – and the Central Statistical Office which co-ordinates the system. It is the greatest concentration of statistical expertise and by far the largest single provider of statistics in the country.

The GSS exists first to serve the needs of modern government. But much of the information it compiles is readily usable by business management, particularly in marketing, and indeed large parts of the system have been shaped with this in mind. A vast amount of this information is regularly published and more is available on request.

It is not expensive. The price covers the cost of making it available – for example, the publishing cost of a printed publication or a computer's time in producing a special tabulation.

The GSS cannot normally give tailor-made answers to an individual firm's problems. But it provides a very large source of inexpensive information which may help in finding solutions. It is nearly always worth checking to see what is available before embarking on private research.

How to find what you want

For anyone coming new to government statistics, the first thing to grasp is that each department prepares and publishes its own statistics – via HMSO in the case of most printed publications. If the series is of sufficient interest, it may emerge first in summary form as a press notice. A more detailed treatment is given in the department's own publications – either general publications such as *Trade and Industry* or purely statistical reports like the *Business Monitors.* Finally, it may be included in all-embracing statistical periodicals like the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* or the annual *Social Trends.*

It may be that your needs can be met from one of these digests; or you may have to consult the special departmental publication; or you may have to go further still and seek a special tabulation – at cost – from the department.

The last two pages list the main regular publications, all of which can be referred to at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU and nearly all at the Business Statistics Office at Newport, Gwent; at both you will find photocopying facilities. Most of the principal volumes will be held or quickly obtained by major public libraries around the country. If you wish to purchase a copy, this can be done through any of the government bookshops. If you cannot find what you need, refer to the more comprehensive *Guide to Official Statistics* or contact the appropriate departmental source, listed on the next two pages. All the extension numbers quoted were up to date at the time of going to print. But they are subject to change, and if you have difficulty finding the right person phone **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** at 01-248 5757 ext 368 (telex 886143), or write to **Press and Information Service, Central Statistical Office,** Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ – or, if you are located in Wales or the West, contact the **Business Statistics Office,** Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. Newport 56111 ext 2973, telex 497121).

Summary

Look at the published source at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library or the Business Statistics Office or your local library or by purchasing from HMSO
For further information phone or write to the appropriate department
If in doubt phone or call at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library or the Business Statistics Office, or write to the Central Statistical Office

Departmental responsibilities and contact points

Central Statistical Office
Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ
01-233 followed by extension
National income and expenditure, balance of payments, index of industrial production, financial statistics, input/output statistics, development of social statistics, regional statistics ext **6135/6193**
Prices indices for current cost accounting ext **7718/7661**
Survey Control Unit ext **7341**
Macro-Economic Databank ext **5401**

Industry, trade, prices

Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection

Business Statistics Office
Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG
Newport 56111
General inquiries ext **2973**

Production statistics:
Annual production statistics, manufacturing ext **2455**, construction ext **2435**
Quarterly and monthly production inquiries exts **2337/2322**
Purchases inquiry ext **2369**
Classified list of businesses ext **2556**

Distribution statistics:
Census of distribution 1971 ext **2000**
Annual retail inquiry ext **2070**
Annual inquiry into distributive and service trades, capital expenditure and stocks ext **2113**

Census of production 1968 ext **2973**
Minerals raised annual inquiry ext **2043**

Other offices
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
01-215 followed by extension
Wholesale price indices exts **3544, 3073**

Capital expenditure and stocks, and investment intentions of private industry:
Manufacturing ext 5215
Distributive and service trades ext **3345**

Retail trades turnover ext **3705**
Motor and catering trades turnover ext **3177**
Hire-purchase and other instalment credit ext **3182**

Companies:
Acquisitions and mergers, liquidity, insolvencies ext **5538**
Analysis of accounts ext **3132, 5705**

Insurance, private sector pensions funds ext **3162**

Overseas trade:
Visible ext **3131**
Invisible ext 3135

Overseas direct investment and earnings ext **3135**

Economic indicators:
Home ext **3453**
Industrial countries ext **3442**

Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN **01-211** followed by extension

Scientifically qualified manpower ext **3125**
R&D expenditure by industry ext **5156**

Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY **01-212** followed by extension
Shipping ext **6730**
Tourism ext **5555**

Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU **01-211** followed by extension
Industrial development certificates ext **6440**
Statistical service for the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection ext **5677**

Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG **01-212** followed by extension
Aerospace ext 5986
Manufacturing industries – production, sales, orders:
Steel and shipbuilding ext **5544**
Engineering ext **6044**
Non-ferrous metals ext **6532**
Motor vehicles ext **0788**
Chemicals ext **6937**
Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather, man-made fibres ext **6210**
Other industries ext **6331**

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU **01-248 5757** Telex: 886143 DTI Export Ldn
All foreign and Commonwealth statistics ext **337**

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library
ext **368**
Provides up-to-date and comprehensive trade statistics for all countries, and general statistical publications from all over the world. Overseas directories are also held. Reading room and copying facilities are available.

Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH **01-839 7711**
General inquiries exts **7000, 7024**
National expenditure estimates on food ext **477**
Food consumption estimates exts **388, 479**
Agricultural incomes, etc exts **292, 296, 297, 565**
Agricultural and food statistics for overseas countries ext **544**
Market prices (livestock, dairy products, etc) ext **7058**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE **01-216** followed by extension
Commodity production statistics ext **6418**
Market prices (horticulture) ext **6711**
Fisheries ext **6227**

49-53 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2NH **01-233** followed by extension
Agricultural rents, land prices, etc ext **5454**

Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2DT **01-868 7161**
Agricultural prices indices ext **35**
Wholesale price index (manufactured food and soft drinks) ext **108**
Corn price in England and Wales ext **150**
National food survey: household food consumption and expenditure exts **44, 43**

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford GU1 2LD **Guildford 68121**
Agricultural censuses and surveys ext **577**

Civil Service

Civil Service Department
Whitehall, London SW1A 2AZ **01-273 3521**
Statistics of Civil Service employment, recruitment, etc

Customs and Excise

Customs and Excise
King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE **01-626 1515**
Statistics related to all indirect taxes administered by the Department, other than VAT and car tax ext **2693, 2168**

Bill of Entry Service, Statistical Office, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL **Southend 49421**
United Kingdom external trade statistics ext **310**

Education, science

Department of Education and Science
Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH **01-928 9222**
Statistics of schools, school leavers, teachers, further and higher education, educational finance and awards. International comparison and library statistics exts **2776, 2356**

Employment

Department of Employment
Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ **Watford 28500**
Employment, unemployment, vacancies ext **403**
Earnings, wage rates, hours of work ext **319**
New earnings survey ext **500**
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes ext **673**
Employers' labour costs ext **526**
Index of retail prices ext **630**

26 King Street, London SW1Y 6RB **01-214 8627**
Family Expenditure Survey

Energy

Department of Energy
Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ **01-211** followed by extension
Fuel and energy ext **4292**
Energy models ext **4550**

Environment, transport

Departments of the Environment and Transport
St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TE **01-928 7999**
Roads ext **3045**
Road traffic ext **2629**

2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EP **01-212** followed by extension
Passenger traffic, road vehicles ext **8987**
Public road passenger transport ext **8330**
Inland freight transport, railways ext **7513**
Road accidents ext **7452**
Traffic of seaports ext **8323**
Road goods transport ext **8297**
Building materials exts **7147, 8411**
Construction industries ext **7142**
Planning and land use ext **4113**
Local government financial statistics ext **4827**
Population projections exts **8558, 8563**
Household projections exts **8555, 8557**
Housing ext **8551**

Health, social security

Department of Health and Social Security
Friars House, 157-168 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8EU **01-703 6380**
Social security statistics ext **4158**

42-46 Weston Street, London SE1 3QW **01-407 4411**
Personal social services ext **230**
Health services ext **223**

Health and Safety Executive
Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF **01-229 3456**
Health and safety statistics ext **442**

Home Office

Home Office
Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS **01-399 5191**
Administration of justice; criminal and penal matters; immigration; misuse of drugs; fire; betting and liquor licensing; community relations; experiments on living animals; and elections ext **298**

Judicial

Lord Chancellor's Office
67 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3RG **01-212 7960**
Judicial statistics relating to the Judical Committee of the Privy Council, the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Crown Court, county courts and other civil courts.

Overseas aid

Ministry of Overseas Development
Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH **01-834 2377**
British aid to developing countries ext **265**

Population

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
St Catherine's House, Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP **01-242 0262**
Population and vital statistics (England and Wales):
National and local estimates of population ext **2249**
Regional demography and sub-national population projections ext **2183**
Overseas migration ext **2182**
National population projections, international data, marriages and general inquiries ext **2169**
Deaths, abortions, infectious diseases ext **2229**
Births ext **2162**
Divorces ext **2165**

Social surveys ext **2292**
Census of population, general inquiries exts **2009, 2013**

Census Division, Customer Services Section, Titchfield, Hampshire **Titchfield 42511**
Supply of special and unpublished statistics exts **231, 296**

The OPCS Reference Library, St Catherine's House **01-242 0262**
Copies of all OPCS publications and historic references of the General Register Office, together with national and international publications on OPCS subjects. It may be visited by arrangement exts **2235, 2237**

Government Actuary's Department
Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LS **01-273** followed by extension number

Surveys of occupational pension schemes ext **5200**
National population projections ext **3206** (alternative contact point to OPCS)

Taxation

Board of Inland Revenue
Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB **01-438 6649**
Statistics of direct taxes, corporate income, surveys of personal incomes, personal wealth and conveyancing.

Treasury

HM Treasury
Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG **01-233 5576**
Public expenditure

Scotland

Scottish Office
New St Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3TD **031-556 8400**
(postal codes as at subject headings)
General inquiries ext **4045**
Manpower/employment (Scottish Office interest) (EH1 3SX) ext **4389**
Scottish economic matters (general) (EH1 3TA) ext **4534**
Crime and related matters (EH1 3TF) ext **5115**
Planning and local government matters (EH1 3SZ) ext **5193**

43 Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh EH1 1DN **031-556 9233**
Education ext **283**
Social work ext **229**

Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW **031-443 4020**
Agriculture ext **2003**
Fisheries ext **2045**

83 Princes Street, Edinburgh EH2 2HH **031-226 3781**
Housing ext **233**

Scottish Health Service, Common Services Agency, Information Services Division, Trinity Park House, South Trinity Road, Edinburgh EH5 3SQ **031-552 6255**
Health statistics ext **2458**

Wales

Welsh Office (Economic Services Division)
31 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9UJ
Demographic statistics ext **27**
Economic statistics ext **26**
Education statistics ext **50**
Financial statistics ext **322, 113**
Health statistics ext **45**
Housing statistics ext **24**
Personal social services ext **27**

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Departments
Stormont, Belfast BT4 3SW **Belfast 63210**
Economic statistics ext **2177**
Social statistics ext **2053**
Prices ext **2099**
Housing statistics ext **2137**

Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3SF **Belfast 650111**
Agricultural statistics ext **687**

Netherleigh House, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JS **Belfast 63244**
Manpower statistics exts **429, 431, 434**

21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ **Belfast 30555**
Industrial statistics ext **113, 144**

Government statistical publications

The most important government publications containing statistics are listed below. In most cases they are wholly statistical publications like *Business Monitors;* in others, the statistics appear in addition to other information. Far more detail, including information about *ad hoc* reports and articles, is offered by the *Guide to Official Statistics* (HMSO £7.50) which can be seen in many major libraries. Notes about new developments in official statistics are published in the quarterly *Statistical News* (HMSO £3.68 per annum).

Some statistics are compiled separately for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and it is not always possible to combine them into United Kingdom totals. In these cases it is often necessary to consult the separate publications for detailed information about each country.

Unless otherwise stated, all the following are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and can be ordered from any of the bookshops listed on page 4.

It may be worth checking whether other bodies such as trade associations or the National Economic Development Office have published any recent reports on the industry in question.

General digests

Monthly Digest of Statistics. Collection of main series from all government departments. Monthly £1.95
Annual Abstract of Statistics contains many more series than the Monthly Digest and provides a longer run of years. Annual £7.50
Social Trends brings together key social and demographic series in colour charts and tables with a social commentary. Annual £6.90
Regional Statistics. Selection of the main statistics that are available on a regional basis. Annual £6.50
Scottish Abstract of Statistics. Annual £6.25
Digest of Welsh Statistics. Annual £5.25
Northern Ireland Digest of Statistics. 6-monthly £2.00

General economic

Economic Trends. Commentary and selection of tables and charts provide a broad background to trends in the UK economy. The Annual Supplement (price £2.65) presents very long runs of quarterly figures for all the main series. Monthly £1.95
Scottish Economic Bulletin. Six-monthly £1.50
Welsh Economic Trends. Annual £3.75
Social and Economic Trends in Northern Ireland. Annual £3.00
National Income and Expenditure 'Blue Book' gives detailed estimates of the national accounts including consumers' expenditure. Annual £3.95

Trade and Industry

Statistics and commentary from the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Statistics include wholesale prices, capital expenditure and stocks, retail sales, catering and motor trades turnover, hire purchase, engineering sales and orders, industrial production and investment intentions, textiles, man-made fibres, regional development grants and selective assistance, company acquisitions, liquidity and insolvencies, energy trends, home and OECD economic indicators, and overseas trade. Further information: 01-215 5021. Weekly 40p

UK Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'. Annual £2.95
Financial Statement and Budget Report. Income and expenditure of central government and economic report including short-term forecast. Annual £1.40
Input-output Tables for the UK (Business Monitor PA1004). Annual £2.10
Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting. Periodically £3.25
Economic Progress Report published by the Treasury. Articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators. Monthly free, from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

Industrial production and sales

Report on the Census of Production published annually in the Business Monitor PA series in separate parts for each industry, with a separate volume of summary tables. Each part individually priced.
CSO Macro-Economic Databank. Data stored cover the index of industrial production, national income and expenditure, balance of payments, prices, wages and earnings, and population and manpower. A summary index of contents is available, free, from the CSO. Data are available in computer print-out form, punch cards, or on magnetic tape. For details, including fees charged, contact the CSO (01-233 5401)

Public expenditure

Public Expenditure White Papers present government's expenditure plans with corresponding figures for last five years. Annual £3.05
Supply Estimates give details of estimated cash requirements of central government departments for the forthcoming financial year. Annual £13.10
Memorandum by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Annual £1.20
Appropriation Accounts (three volumes) gives details of actual expenditure incurred by government departments during the previous financial year together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. Annual £18.75
Quarterly Statistics of Manufacturers' Sales published in the Business Monitor PQ series in separate volumes for each industry. As well as sales figures, other relevant information such as imports and exports is also included. On subscription £1.56 each per annum. Complete sets £160.00 per annum
Monthly Statistics published for certain industries in the Business Monitor PM series in separate volumes for each industry covered. On subscription £4.32 each per annum
Report on the Census of Production for 1968 The last of the quinquennial surveys, now superseded by the current system of quarterly and annual statistics, was for 1968. All parts are now out of print. Photocopies may be obtained on repayment from the Library, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG. Parts 159-171 (the Directory of Businesses) have been replaced by a new set of publications entitled 'Classified List of Businesses', details of which are available from Business Statistics Office Library.
Census of Production for Northern Ireland. Annual £1.60

Energy

Digest of UK Energy Statistics contains a flow diagram and tables and charts of UK energy production and consumption. Separate sections deal with production and consumption of individual fuels, oil and gas reserves, fuel prices and foreign trade in fuels. Annual £7.50
Note: Further statistical information can be obtained from the annual report and accounts of each of the nationalised industries.
Energy Trends contains monthly and quarterly tables of production and consumption of fuels and aggregated energy consumption together with a commentary. Monthly, free from Information Division, Department of Energy (address page 2)

External trade

Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom gives detailed statistics of exports and imports cumulated throughout the year. More detailed and annual volumes are also produced. Monthly £7.00
Statistics of Trade through United Kingdom Ports which commenced publication in 1976 provides a quarterly commodity and country analysis by ports of United Kingdom overseas trade. Quarterly and Annual £6.50; Annual subscription £35.80
Overseas Trade Analysed in Terms of Industries (Business Monitor M10) gives an analysis of commodities imported and exported, according to the industries of which they are principal products. Annual 60p
Bill of Entry Service with a few exceptions, analyses of exports and imports under individual trade headings and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports for particular months or cumulative periods can be obtained from the Bill of Entry Service, Statistical Office, HM Customs and Excise, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL (Southend-on-Sea 49421 ext. 310) on payment of a fee to cover the costs of the service.

Building, construction and property

Housing and Construction Statistics figures on output, orders, prices, finance, etc., in construction, housebuilding and building materials. Some regional analyses. Quarterly £3.00
Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales. Quarterly £2.00
Housing Return for Scotland. Quarterly 50p
Digest of Housing Statistics for Northern Ireland. Quarterly 35p
The three publications above contain housing statistics for local authority areas
Report on the Census of Production-Construction (Business Monitor PA500). Annual £1.00
Private Contractors' Construction Censuses. Annual £1.75
Monthly Bulletin of Construction Indices for use with National Economic Development Office price adjustment formula. Separate bulletins for:
Building Works. Monthly 60p
Civil Engineering Works. Monthly 40p
Specialist Engineering Installations. Monthly 50p
Rates and Rateable Values in England and Wales. Annual £1.50
Rates and Rateable Values in Scotland. Annual £1.00
Rents of Public Authority Houses and Rent Rebates and Allowances in Scotland. Annual 45p

Mining and quarrying

Minerals 1976 (Business Monitor PA1007) presents statistics on minerals extracted,

STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS

employment, etc., in the mining and quarrying industry. Annual £1.00
United Kingdom Mineral Statistics. Annual £10.50 (in preparation).

Manpower, earnings, retail prices, etc.

Department of Employment Gazette includes articles, tables and charts on manpower, employment, unemployment, hours worked, wage rates, earnings, labour costs, retail prices, stoppages due to disputes, etc. Monthly £1.25 (annual subscription £17.64)
New Earnings Survey relates to earnings from employment by industry, occupation, region, etc., at April each year. Six parts between October and April. Each part costs £2.00
Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. Annual £6.25
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. Monthly 35p
British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968. £7.00
British Labour Statistics: Yearbook contains detailed labour statistics for the year with some data on earlier years for the main series. Annual £20.00
Department of Manpower Services Gazette. Biannual, free (Manpower Data for NI)
Survey of Personal Incomes analysis of incomes by range, source, marital status, and region. 1970-71. £1.50; Main results 1975-76 70p
Estimated Wealth of Individuals in United Kingdom 1975. 35p
Obtainable from Inland Revenue Public Inquiry Room, Room 8, New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB
First Destination of University Graduates. Obtainable from Central Services Unit, University Careers Advisory Service, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9. Price on application.

Financial and companies

Financial Statistics. Key financial and monetary statistics of the United Kingdom. Monthly £3.20
Company Finance (Business Monitor M3). Analysis of the accounts of listed and unlisted companies. Annual £1.35
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds Investment (Business Monitor M5). Quarterly £1.56 per annum
Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies (Business Monitor M7). Quarterley £1.56 per annum
Local Government Financial Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £1.75
Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics. Annual £2.25
Local Financial Returns, Scotland. Annual £1.00
District Councils, Summary of Statements of Accounts, Northern Ireland. Annual 45p
Insurance Business Statistics. Annual £24.00

Taxation

Inland Revenue Statistics 1977. Detailed results of Personal Incomes and Estimates of Personal Wealth. Annual £7.00
Report of the Commissioners of HM Inland Revenue. Annual £1.10
Report of the Commissioners of HM Customs and Excise. On all taxes administered by Customs and Excise including the duties on tobacco, alcoholic drink, hydrocarbon oil and betting and gaming, import duties, and value added tax. Annual £3.15
Betting and Gaming Bulletin [1]. Revenue statistics. Monthly. Annual subscription £2.37 including postage
Spirits Bulletin [1]. Detailed statistics of quantities duty paid. Monthly. Annual subscription £5.67 including postage
Wine Bulletin (abbreviated)[1]. Detailed statistics of quantities duty paid. Monthly. Annual subscription £6.48 including postage

[1] Obtainable from the Bill of Entry Service, HM Customs and Excise

Transport

Transport Statistics, Great Britain 1966-76. Annual £5.75
National Travel Survey. Vol. 1 Cross-sectional analysis of passenger travel in GB. £1.10
Vol. 2 Number of journeys per week by different types of households, individuals and vehicles. £1.25
Vol. 3 A comparison of the 1965, 1972/73 surveys. £1.80
Number of Road Vehicles, New Registrations. (Business Monitor M1). Monthly £4.32 per annum
Road Accidents. Annual £2.25
Railway Accidents. Annual £1.75
Analysis of UK Nationality of Vessels in Seaborne Trade. (Business Monitor M8). Annual 45p
Annual Digest of Port Statistics'. Volumes I and II. Annual £10 per vol.
Quarterly Bulletin of Port Statistics [1]. Quarterly. £20 per annum
Casualties to Vessels and Accidents to Men, Return for 1975. Annual £1.75
Civil Aviation Authority Monthly Statistics [2]. Monthly £3.00 (£30 per annum)
Accidents to Aircraft on the British Register [2]. Annual £2.50

[1] Obtainable from National Ports Council, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DZ.
[2] Obtainable from the Library, Civil Aviation Authority, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Distribution and other services

Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971. Numbers, sizes, types, turnover, floor-space, stocks, credit sales, etc, of businesses in the retail distribution field and related service trades. Published in the Business Monitor SD series:
Part 1 Retail Outlets (Establishment Tables) (SD10). £1.60
Parts 2 to 11 Area Tables (SD11-SD20). From £1.05
Part 12 Area Summary Figures (SD21). £2.00
Part 13 Retail Organisation Tables and Service Trades (SD22). £2.95
Supplement: Further establishment and organisation tables, (SD23). £5.70
Retail Trade. Summary figures for retail trade and detailed index numbers of sales in various kinds of shops (Business Monitors SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4). Monthly. £3.06 per annum each
Catering Trades. Summary of figures for all caterers, with analysis by kind of business. (Business Monitor SD5). Quarterly. £1.00 per annum
Cinemas. Numbers of cinemas, admissions, etc. (Business Monitor M2). Annual 30p
Motor Trades. Detailed statistics in the motor trades, their turnover, stocks and capital expenditure, numbers of organisations and establishments in the year 1972. (Business Monitor SD24). 80p

Agriculture, fisheries and food

A comprehensive guide to sources of agriculture food and fisheries statistics is published by HMSO as no. 23 in the series **Studies in Official Statistics.** *MAFF publishes much of its information through* **Statistical Information Notices** *and in a more permanent form in:*
Agricultural Statistics: England and Wales. Annual £4.25
Agricultural Statistics: United Kingdom. Annual £2.25
see also
Agricultural Statistics, Scotland. Annual £4.50
Scottish Agricultural Economies. Annual £1.75
Statistical Review of Farming in Northern Ireland. Annual, free
Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables. Annual £2.00
Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables. Annual £2.50
Household Food Consumption and Expenditure (National Food Survey). Report on food consumption, expenditure and nutrition by type of household. (Quarterly reports appear in **MAFF's Food Facts** and elsewhere). Annual £3.50

Population and households

The most detailed statistics on population and households are collected in the periodic censuses conducted by OPCS and the Registrars General for Scotland and Northern Ireland, the most recent of which was for 1971. County reports and separate volumes on immigration, economic activity, workplaces and transport to work, qualified manpower, household composition, etc, are all now published.
For annual mid-year estimates of population data to local authority level consult:
Population estimates, England and Wales. 95p
Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and Local Authority Areas. 95p
Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland. 60p
The Registrar General's Quarterly Return for N. Ireland. 38p
Population Trends. Regular series of tables on subjects for which OPCS is responsible in England and Wales, in addition to articles ona variety of population and medical topics. Quarterly £2.25
For similar information for Scotland and Northern Ireland consult the quarterly and annual publications of the appropriate Registrar General
Population Projections. For the UK and constituent countries beyond the end of the century. Latest projections based on mid-1975 population. Annual £2.75
OPCS Monitors, available free of charge from Information Branch (Dept. GS), Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, are designed for the quick release of figures within the range of OPCS activities. These include the most recent population estimates and projections and migration figures.
Family Expenditure Survey. Shows, in great detail, income and expenditure by type of household for the UK and includes some regional analyses. Annual £4.50
Family Expenditure Survey. Northern Ireland. Annual £1.15
General Household Survey. Continuous sample survey of households relating to a wide range of social and socio-economic policy areas. Latest report for 1976. £10.00

Education

Education Statistics for the UK. Annual £6.00
Statistics of Education. Six volumes mainly relating to England and Wales
Scottish Educational Statistics. Annual £5.15
Northern Ireland Education Statistics (two volumes). Annual £2.25 each

Home affairs

Betting Licensing Statistics. Annual £1.65
Experiments on Living Animals. Annual 35p
Fire Statistics. Annual £4. Obtainable from Home Office, Fire Research Establishment, Borehamwood, Herts
Control of Immigration: Statistics. Annual 95p
Liquor Licensing Statistics. Annual £3.00. Obtainable from Home Office, Liquor Licensing Sections, Room 1813, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS

Justice and law

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £7.15
Criminal Statistics, Scotland. Annual £1.75
Civil, Judicial Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £2.50
Civil Judicial Statistics, Scotland. Annual £2.50
Report on the Work of the Prison Department Statistical Tables. Annual £2.15
Report on the Probation and After-care Department. Triennial £1.20
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Health, social services and social security

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England. Annual £6.00
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Report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission for Northern Ireland. Annual £1.25
Report on the Hospital In-patient Inquiry (Preliminary Tables). Annual 95p
Report on the Hospital In-patient Inquiry (Main Tables). Annual £7.25
Also see relevant volumes of the annual reports of the Registrars General to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Overseas aid

British aid statistics. Annual £6.25

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HMSO Publishing and Marketing Inquiry Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6083.

STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS STATISTICS

Overseas trade exhibitions

Brazil's offshore potential demonstrated at Rio oil show

From Stephen Egerton, British consulate-general, Rio de Janeiro

The first major trade exhibition and conference devoted to offshore oil-related subjects in south America was held at Rio de Janeiro from 27 to 30 June. The number of paying visitors topped 7300, many of whom visited the show several times.

The organisers were Spearhead Publications, in association with a Brazilian publicity company.

There were some 250 exhibitors from 16 countries, including 27 from the UK. The Association of British Oceanic Industries (ABOI) and the British Overseas Trade Board sponsored the British exhibitors, and there were two trade missions from the UK backed by ABOI and the British Marine Equipment Council (BMEC) respectively.

In support of this strong British presence, the Minister of State for Energy, Dr J. Dickson Mabon, led an experienced team from the Offshore Supplies Office and the British National Oil Company, as well as five senior businessmen from firms specialising in offshore work in Brazil, on a round of official calls and functions before and during the exhibition. The minister also visited Brasilia, and was present at the opening of the second petrochemical pole at Camaçari, near Slavador, where ICI has an important investment in Polipropileno SA.

The designs for the British stands were very effective, and by common consent our stands were the most eye-catching of any on display.

After the opening ceremony the Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy, Shigeaki Ueki, visited the UK stands where, accompanied by Dr Dickson Mabon and the British ambassador, Sir Norman Statham, he met leading representatives of several British firms.

Prominent exhibitors were CJB (Offshore), British Petroleum and William Press, all of whom have contracts in force with Petrobrás, the Brazilian state oil company. British Steel and Matthew Hall Engineering (now linked with the Brazilian group Natron) both had large stands, while Tube Investments Ltd displayed a white-light holograph which achieved publicity on Brazilian television. During a press conference at the exhibition on 27 June, Dr Mabon announced the signature of a contract between Ocean Inchape, also an exhibitor, for supply services to the risk contractor Pennzoil in the Bay of Santos, and a two-year consultancy agreement for the design of topside and other work between Halcrow-Ewbank, working with its Brazilian joint venture partner Cobrapi, and Petrobrás.

It is, of course, the fervent hope of all concerned in Brazil that new oil discoveries will be made soon, either by Petrobrás itself or by the so-called risk contractors from among the international oil companies.

But even if no new oil is found Petrobrás is committed to a vast programme of exploration of the Brazilian continental shelf. The company intends to drill 325 offshore wells by 1981, at a cost of some $1,500 million.

At last count, 32 rigs of all types were operating in Brazilian waters, and the number is expected to rise to over 40 during 1979.

There must be, therefore, in either contingency, a market for the sale of offshore equipment to Brazil over the next three to six years, and further offshore exhibitions to Rio de Janeiro can be expected at two or three yearly intervals.

Plastics return to Paris

From Helen Taylor, British embassy, Paris

A huge canopy measuring 7600 m², in vinyl and polyester, spanning a section of the central avenue of Porte de Versailles exhibition park, heralded the opening of Europlastique/Eurocaoutchouc in Paris from 13 to 21 June.

This is a truly international event, held in Paris one year in every four, in rotation with three other European venues and attracts leading manufacturers of the raw materials for the industry, the machinery and equipment, and the final product. This year, over half of the 1371 exhibitors came from abroad, and visitors were registered from over 100 countries. Machinery manufacturers, numbering Japan and the USSR among the newcomers, represented 56 per cent of the exhibitors; manufacturers of finished products, represented another 27 per cent of this total, a marked increase over previous years.

The British Plastics Federation sponsored a group of 14 companies, exhibiting machinery and materials, who succeeded in establishing contact with clients from the Middle East and north America as well as from Europe. Arto Chemicals Ltd, who deal in chemicals for the plastics and rubber industries, and who were exhibiting for the first time, found this a particularly useful introduction to new markets. It was also a successful exhibition for John Orme, whose moulding machines, operating on an economical rotational principle, attracted a great deal of interest. The equipment on the stand of Filton Ltd also proved a draw for visitors. This was a successful year, too, for Storey Bros and Co Ltd, manufacturers of plastic sheeting, a member of the Federation exhibiting independently.

Contained within the exhibition was a presentation of 'Polypolis', 'Polymer City', which indicated some of the new applications of plastic and rubber, for example in the fields of transport, health, agriculture and recycling techniques. This served as a fitting reminder of the vital and evolving role which these materials continue to play.

Major orders taken at Wire

From British consulate, Basle

Organised by Mack Brooks Exhibitions Ltd of St Albans, the sixth international wire exhibition, Wire '78, was held in the halls of the Swiss Industries Fair (Mustermesse) in Basle from 20 to 24 June. The show covers anything to do with wire, from production machinery to wire products, although machinery predominates. The steadily increasing success of Wire, which has been held in Basle every two years since 1972, is illustrated by the increase in exhibitors from 164 in 1972 to 350 in 1978 and an increase in visitors over the same period from 9062 to 16 435.

The 43 companies participating in a British joint venture, sponsored by the International Wire and Machinery Association and supported by the BOTB, were extremely happy with the results. Individual firms received visitors from up to 37 different countries. For some of the British exhibitors the most promising market proved to be West Germany; for others it was the United States or Eastern Europe, depending on the product. Several firms noted a growing and serious interest in wire machinery on the part of developing

A representative of Marldon (Engineering Specialities) Ltd explains to (right) Mr W. B. Powell (consul) and Mr P. Feiner (vice-consul commercial) details about the company's wire machinery specialities.

countries, particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

Manufacturers of machinery do not normally expect to conclude sales at such a show, but many orders were taken. Sales off the stand included a pneumatic frame-bending machine for £4,000 by British Engineering Productions (Portsmouth) Ltd, an £8,000 semi-automatic coiler by TI Bennett Machines Ltd, and a £7,000 thread rolling machine by TI Robertson Ltd. CNS Electronics Ltd sold crack test equipment worth £40,000 altogether, Campbell Technical Waxes reported sales of £60,000, and the General Engineering Co (Radcliffe) Ltd sold £30,000 worth of cable-making machinery. The Westminster Engineering Co Ltd took an order for a £75,000 automatic ring-forming and welding machine for Tunisia, and Plastic Coating Systems Ltd sold equipment to the value of £200,000 to a Latin American customer. Estimates by several of the British firms of the volume of business to be expected directly as a result of the Wire exhibition ranged between £1 million and £3 million.

Wire '78 consolidated this exhibition's supremacy as the most important meeting and market place for 'wiremen' from all parts of the world. Although the greater number of visitors this year was not reflected in the number of visits at all British companies' stands, it was generally agreed that the quality of visitors was even higher than before. The impression was that more top managers came in person and that they came with money to spend on new equipment.

Gardening the British way in France

From Elizabeth Devèze, British embassy, Paris

Over 800 visitors were received by the British ambassador in Paris, Sir Nicholas Henderson, in the garden of the embassy during an exhibition of British gardening equipment on 14 and 15 June.

Horticultural experts, wholesalers of garden equipment, and journalists from all over France were invited to see a wide range of gardening products displayed by 40 British firms and a presentation of plants and cut flowers, transported to Paris with the help of the British Tourist Authority.

Last year the commercial services of the embassy in collaboration with Gardenex staged the first all-British gardening exhibition of this kind in France: such was the success of this event that it was decided to repeat the exercise on a larger scale this year.

A wide variety of trees and shrubs brought to Paris by nurseryman Harold Hillier created great interest, particularly as many plants in the exhibit are little-known in France. The Royal Horticultural Society featured Wisley in their presentation and this drew inquiries from potential new members.

The main purpose of the exhibition was to bring together British manufacturers and French buyers at a time when the latter make their selection of items for the autumn ordering period.

The general verdict was that the exhibition had been well worthwhile. Firms already established in the market were able to make and renew contact with important buyers. Newcomers found a high degree of interest in their products from potential agents and distributors. At least seven agency agreements are now being negotiated. Once again, the exhibition has given effective support for the industry's efforts to open up the French market.

Moscow electronics show gives UK firms encouragement

From Ian Kelly, British embassy, Moscow

This year the first Moscow international electronic packaging and production exposition (Internepcon '78) was held, from 29 May to 7 June, at the new Krasnaya Presnaya pavilion. A British Overseas Trade Board sponsored joint venture with the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce was organised, with 24 British firms taking part. Many exporters will already be familiar with the Internepcon series, the most recent being in Tokyo and Brighton, though this was its first excursion into the Soviet Union. Nearly 100 companies from 12 countries exhibited.

The theme of the exhibition was electronics production equipment though, as usual in the USSR, the interpretation of the themes was liberal. Joint-venture exhibitors showed a variety of products ranging from electronic test instruments, image analysers and oscilloscopes to reprographic equipment. It was a natural successor to last year's Elektro '77 and Svyaz '77 which broadly covered the same ground within a wider framework.

Exhibitors reported a low turn-out in the first few days, but numbers swelled towards the end of the exhibition. As all visitors were asked to show individual invitation cards at the door, exhibitors were in no doubt that the message was being beamed at the right people. Most participants were well-satisfied with the level of interest and the quality of visitors, though from the British point of view there was more optimism flowing than contracts.

Experienced exhibitors in the Soviet Union took this philosophically and regarded Internepcon as a development exercise in a market which traditionally has been a strong one for British electronics, and one in which the UK has accumulated much goodwill amongst Soviet specialists.

Those who know Moscow will be interested in the new Krasnaya Presnaya site which will develop eventually into a complete exposition complex. In several ways it is an improvement on its Sokolniki counterpart. Its greatest advantage is its convenient situation near the centre of town: Sokolniki is a quarter-hour drive out of the city. One temporary drawback of the new site is that the storage area in the basement is not yet complete, so crates etc have to be stacked outside on the concourse, which gave shippers their biggest headache. Despite this minor irritation, this modern, air-conditioned pavilion is a welcome addition to Moscow's exhibition facilities.

On the last day of Internepcon, the Chamber of Commerce USSR awarded diplomas to 12 British companies for their participation. This is no substitute for contracts, but it is a token of the continued Soviet interest in the British electronics industry, and of their eagerness that British companies should come to this market.

While Internepcon was not as great a commercial success as the optimism it generated might have suggested, British exhibitors regarded the quality and number of inquiries as a limited, though encouraging, success.

Professional publishers prosper at SLA

From Val Lammert, British consulate-general, St Louis

Britain's learned and professional book and journal publishers were well-represented at the sixty-ninth annual conference and exhibition of the Special Libraries Association, held this year at the Kansas City convention centre from 10 to 15 June. Fifteen British organisations and companies participated in a joint venture under the sponsorship of the Association of Learned and Professional Society of Publishers and the British Overseas Trade Board.

New books and journals abounded on the British stands. *World Water*, a new international monthly journal covering the whole of the water industry, won a large number of subscribers. Mansell Information/Publishing Ltd exhibited the latest five volumes of 'The National Union Catalog, Pre 1956 Imprints', which set out in book form holdings of the Library of Congress. This important catalogue, when completed, will consist of some 600 volumes.

Although overall attendance was less than at the New York show in 1977, many of the British group reported more serious inquiries at this year's event. Several exhibitors negotiated new major contracts with established customers or new clients, including Mechanical Engineering Publications Ltd, the publishing house of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. C. A. Sabner, publications manager of the Biochemical Society, negotiated a major consolidation of college subscriber lists with the USDA, expected to be worth some £50,000 over the next few years. Rollo Turner, representing BHRA Fluid Engineering, felt this was the best of the four SLA shows his organisation had attended and he anticipates very good business over the next six months as a direct result of BHRA's participation.

ASLIB, a recognised international authority on information storage, retrieval and communications, expanded its American membership (which stood at some 1000 members before the show), and had over 100 serious inquiries. Pharos Distribution Services, offering a unique bulk air-post service to some 114 countries, gathered several important new clients for its 14-day UK/US service, and had some 50 additional firm inquiries.

All British participants were enthusiastic about the effectiveness of the SLA exhibition as a show-case to introduce new books, journals and publisher services, and as a means of demonstrating their serious and continuing commitment to this very important market. The 1979 Special Libraries Association conference and exhibition will be held in Hawaii.

Overseas trade export services

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

New NZ air freight claimed to cut costs

Mitchell Cotts Airfreight has begun a twice-weekly, direct consolidation service to New Zealand which, it claims, saves up to 75 per cent on the minimum quoted Iata rates from Heathrow to Auckland.

New Zealand Airlines' transit time is less than 48 hours, and a direct service saves on both cost and time by avoiding re-consolidation at transit points en route.

The service is available through all 10 of Mitchell Cotts' airfreight depots in the UK. Customs clearance and distribution at destination is handled by Mitchell Cotts' agents in Auckland, Mogalair.

Further information: circle 758

NSS serves the US Gulf

Nash Shipping Services is starting a new consolidation service to Houston and New Orleans on the United States Gulf.

The company is operating a weekly service from its depots in London, Birmingham and Bradford and offers a 16-day transit time from depot to depot. The service is being operated in partnership with Traffic Specialists International Inc of Houston, Texas.

Nash Shipping Services also issues, through bills of lading to various inland destinations including Dallas, St Louis and Oklahoma City.

Further information: circle 759

AtlasAir's new service

AtlasAir is offering a new range of Atlasaver services designed to offer regular departures to major destinations in east and west Africa, Middle East and Far East, priced on charter rates. The company states that this new range should prove attractive to any shipper who has a lead time of seven to 10 days to get his shipment to customers overseas.

AtlasAir is confident that these new rates are pitched at such a level as to make them competitive with sea freight and yet enjoy service levels comparable to such airfreight services as: flight details available on booking; pre-booked space; pre-advice telexes to destination airport; door-to-door service through the World Air Cargo Organisation; cargo closely monitored both from departure to arrival; instant tracing service.

Further information: circle 760

Anchor buys trailers to expand Nigerian route

Anchor Global Transport of Felixstowe has added a further 10 trailers to its fleet to expand its door-to-door groupage and full load ro-ro trailer services to Nigeria. Warehousing facilities at Felixstowe have also recently been extended.

Anchor decided to build up its own trailer fleet earlier this year. Twenty 10-m trailers were purchased in April and the further 10 are also 10-m units.

Further information: circle 761

Third 'European Fact Finder' published

Thomas Meadows has published a third edition of *European Fact Finder*. Designed as a guide for exporters, it deals particularly with European export procedures and includes diagrams

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on how to complete correctly a EUR 1 form. For the first time it gives similar information on import formalities and a UK inland clearance depot map for European imports.

The new European *Fact Finder* also gives a range of notes on such things as customs formalities, insurance, hazardous and awkward cargo, packing, routing options, full load services and freight rates.

Further information: circle 762

Barclays expands in France . . .

Barclays Bank SA, the wholly owned French subsidiary of Barclays Bank International Ltd, has concluded negotiations to acquire from the Banque Franco-Allemande its branches in Strasbourg and Sarreguemines with effect from 3 July.

The acquisition of these two branches will enable Barclays Bank SA to offer additional services to commercial and industrial companies in the east of France where, up to now, it has not been represented. This development enlarges the representation of Barclays Bank SA which already has five branches in Paris and 17 in the provinces.

. . . and to Abidjan

Barclays Bank International has opened a new branch in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to provide a full range of domestic and international banking services. The branch is being established to supplement the existing west African network of the Barclays Group.

The branch is in Rue Gourgas in the centre of the city. The postal address is Boite Postale 522 Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

Further information: circle 763

. . . while Midland Bank opens in Sydney

Midland Bank opened its new group representative office in Sydney on 26 June. At the same time, London American Finance Corporation, the international trade finance arm of Midland's subsidiary, London American International, opened a representative office.

The group representative office will supplement Midland's corresponding links with the major Australian banks and will provide a point of contact for all matters relating to banking, investment and the development of trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. It will also have responsibility for business in New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

Further information: circle 764

Whisky Macpak

Spaniards can now enjoy their drams quicker thanks to a recently introduced UK-to-Spain service, by Macpak services. A consignment of 34 000 cases of White Horse scotch in 34 20 ft containers was delivered to Barcelona in 97 hours after leaving Liverpool.

Piped away: White Horse whisky consignment on Macpak's new UK-Spain service.

Macpak says that transit times comparable to this are being achieved thr ugh close collaboration with the Spanish rail authorities and the company claims that it can now provide the fastest service to the Mediterranean through two, weekly sailings from the UK.

One service operates from Ellesmere Port and leaves Fridays, arriving at Bilbao on Mondays, and the other leaves Southampton on Mondays arriving at Bilbao on Thursdays, via Bordeaux.

Further information: circle 765

Lower rates to Malta

Cave Wood Transport, UK agent for the ro-ro container services operated by Messina Line has reduced its rates for the service to Malta.

Cave Wood can arrange the collection of both container and trailer loads from anywhere in the UK with its own fleet of road vehicles and arrange direct freight line shipment via Messina's operations in La Spezia to Malta, where agents can attend to all customs clearance and local delivery.

Further information: circle 766

Tradepool eases overseas furniture removals

A member of the Constantine Group – Neale and Wilkinson – has introduced a new service called Tradepool to meet the needs of shippers that move household furniture and personal effects and find that the amount to be transported does not make an economic single load.

Tradepool is a groupage service using containers. It operates worldwide to all destinations that can handle containers, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States.

Items for the service can be accepted at any one of three main reception centres in the UK situated in London, Manchester and Harrogate – or can be collected and packed by Neale and Wilkinson.

The service, the company says, can eliminate the need for expensive individually constructed export packing cases, although consignments must be suitably prepared, in a 'container wrap' system in cartons, or corrugated paper. Going as part of a groupage load also means freight charges are greatly reduced.

The other major benefit of Tradepool is claimed to be that the groupage containers are consigned to approved overseas agents with specialist experience in handling household furniture and effects.

Further information: circle 767

Middle East coverage expanded by Meadows

International freight forwarders Thomas Meadows are marketing new services in the Middle East. A specialist team has set up a number of services both by sea and overland trailer.

Meadows' surface forwarding services, managed by the group's ocean trades division, are now available to Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen as well as to the UAE.

Further information: circle 768

Export services: now every week

Export services will now appear every week in the pages of *Trade and Industry*.

If your company has recently introduced a new service for exporters – in, for example, the packing, forwarding, shipping, airfreighting, banking or translation fields – we would be glad to have details, plus a good black and white photograph where appropriate.

Items for inclusion in this feature should be addressed to the Overseas Editor, Trade and Industry, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1.

Advertisers who wish to be associated with this feature should contact Dudley Masters on 01-242-9478.

Overseas trade country data

Australia

Sugar. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 30 June, reported that the Australian government had requested the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) to inquire into and report on the assistance needs of the local sugar industry. The IAC has now announced that the public hearings will be held as follows: Brisbane 14-15 August; Cairns 16 August; Townsville 17 August; Mackay 18 August; Sydney 23 August.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1058/78

Domestic electrical appliances. Following consideration of a report and recommendations by the Industries Assistance Commission, the Australian government has announced the following rates of duty for refrigerators, vertical freezers, chest freezers and washing machines:

45 per cent for first 2 years
40 per cent for next 2 years
35 per cent for following 2 years
30 per cent thereafter.

For clothes dryers and room air-conditioners (air and water-cooled):

35 per cent for 2 years
30 per cent thereafter
For evaporative air coolers – 25 per cent

The restrictions on chest freezers will be retained for a further year at 30 000 units.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Dumping investigation. An application has been received by the Australian government from local industry for anti-dumping action to be taken in respect of injection moulding machines (tariff item 84.59.8) imported from Japan and from one other country.

The Australian government has requested importers of this commodity to ascertain whether or not their fob purchase price is less than the normal value in the country of export and, if it is, importers have been asked to decide whether to continue importing at such a price.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 36493/2

Sheets and plates of iron and steel. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 24 April, reported that the Australian government had requested the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA) to inquire into and report on the question of the need to accord temporary assistance to the industry producing certain types of steel sheet and plate, strip and hoop.

Following consideration of the TAA report and recommendations, the government has decided that imports of galvanised steel sheets and hot or cold-rolled uncoated steel sheets will be limited to 162 500 tonnes for a 12-month period starting 1 July 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Finland

Minimum import price on women's tights. The Finnish Ministry of Finance have announced that the minimum import price (MIP) order on women's tights (ex 60.04) has been extended until the end of the year. The MIP remains at Fmks 1.60 per pair.

If the import price is lower than the MIP the importer is liable to pay the difference as a surcharge.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Gabon

Third development plan. A copy of the third development plan (in French) has been received in Export Services and Promotions Division and is available for inspection at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/9.

After a period of two weeks, copies will be available for loan in microfiche format only. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Indonesia

Import duty exemptions. The Indonesian government has announced, retroactive from 1 October 1977, partial exemption of import duty and sales tax on the import of raw materials used in polyurethane leather production. For polyurethane synthetic resin solution (tariff heading 39.01.10) the import duty will be 15 per cent and sales tax 5 per cent.

For paper used for polyurethane casting (tariff heading 48.07.90) the import duty will be 30 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

For bleached cotton twill fabric (tariff heading 55.09.74) the import duty will be 45 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent. For dyed cotton twill fabric (tariff heading 55.09.79) the import duty will be 50 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

The granting of import duty and sales tax exemption will be given only by recommendation by the Department of Industry.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Israel

Imports of piled carpets. The Israeli authorities have issued the Commodities and Services Control (Piled Carpets) Order, 1978, which states that piled carpets may not be imported unless they conform with the requirements laid down in specification 23 of June 1977.

Copies of the order, together with the specification, are available from OTAR: 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Import duty amendments. The Israeli authorities have announced the following import duty amendments:

CCCN no./Description	New import duty rate for UK goods
ex 32.08 Glass (other than glass frit) in the form of powder, granules or flakes	Exempt
ex 51.04 Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres, not dyed, not figured, without woven selvedges, but with selvedges attached lengthwise with glue or by heat, of the kind used for making typing ribbons for typewriters, calculating machines, automatic data processing machines, teleprinters or similar machines	IL 0.75 per m^2 + 14 per cent but not less than IL 2.25 per m^2
ex 85.17 Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus designed for detecting and warning about blood leakage or air bubbles in the blood, of a kind used with an artificial kidney	Exempt

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Kenya

Budget. In his recent budget speech (see also *Trade and Industry*, 7 July 1978), Mwai Kibaki, Kenya's Minister for Finance and Planning, said that it was proposed to amend the Government Contracts Act so that government contracts of more than KSh 250,000 will not be binding unless they are countersigned by the Treasury.

British manufacturers/exporters must therefore ensure that any contract entered into with a Kenya government department is countersigned by the Kenya Treasury: otherwise it will not be valid and foreign exchange will not be made available.

It is not certain that the proposed legislation will cover the parastatal organisations and other public authorities, but any proposed contract worth over KSh 250,000 should not be signed with any public sector organisation without checking whether the Kenya Treasury needs to approve the proposed contract and that any foreign exchange required will be made available.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5226.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757. In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Netherlands

Egg decree. 'Staatsblad' 336, published on 27 June, abrogates the Egg Decree (Commodity Law) with effect from 29 June 1978. Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Fodder containing curative or prophylactic elements. A decree dated 20 June 1978 (Staatsblad 352), published on 29 June, contains regulations regarding the quality of fodder containing curative or prophylactic elements ('Gemedicineerd voeder').

Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available and an English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR, 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Asbestos decree. A decree dated 16 June ('Staatsblad' 343), published on 27 June, establishes dates of entry into force of certain articles of the asbestos decree.

Copies of this decree (in Dutch) but including the gist of decree in English are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Portugal

Duty concessions on components. Portuguese *Diario da Republica*, 124, 31 May, contained decree law 118/78 which amends the note to CCCN 85.18 and adds a note to CCCN 85.19.18, enabling certain electrical components to be eligible for a 1.5 per cent rate of duty when imported by national manufacturers for incorporation in their products. An unofficial translation of the notes is:

Note to 85.18: Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable, falling within this heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of starters and wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent. The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions shown in the note to 85.01.08 (see below).

Note to 85.19.18. Light switches, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of electrical starters for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent. The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions shown in the note to 85.01.08 (see below).

Note to 85.01.08. The application of the above duty rate shall be subject to a report by the General Inspectorate of Agricultural and Industrial Products to the effect that these parts cannot be manufactured economically in Portugal. The manufacturers concerned shall record in a special register the quantities imported, the number of receivers manufactured and the number of parts exported, and shall supply the customs authorities with all the details required for checking the quantities used and those in stock.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 21/78, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 14 July, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase on duty on:

Flat knives and cutting blades, identifiable for use solely or principally with industrial machines (portable or non-portable), with a length exceeding 0.5 mm but not exceeding 4 m, of a thickness exceeding 3 mm and a width exceeding 20 mm (excluding circular and spiral knives), classifiable under tariff subheadings 82.06.20 and 82.06.30.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

Spain

Establishment of foreign banks. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 23 June, published royal decree 1388/78 which regulates the presence of foreign banks in Spain.

The establishment of foreign banks may take the following form:

1 Opening of representative offices.
2 Creation of affiliates with Spanish legal identity and with 100 per cent of capital subscribed by foreign banking entities.
3 Opening of branches.

Branches and subsidiaries are required to meet the following conditions:

1 A subsidiary has to maintain a subscribed capital of not less than 750 million pesetas and an issued premium equivalent to 100 per cent of subscribed capital.
2 A branch must maintain a capital of not less than 750 million pesetas fully paid up on constitution.

Subsidiaries and branches will be able to open three offices including a head office. Final approval of an application to establish a branch or subsidiary lies with the council of ministers.

The decree came into force on 24 June. Further information and a full translation of the decree is available from CRE 01-215 5341.

Tariff amendments. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 1 July, published the following royal decrees of the Ministry of Commerce:

Decree 1523/1978 amends section C of CCCN 29.35 to read from 1 July:
29.35 C Nitrofuranes
1 Nitrofurazone – import duty 38.5 per cent
2 Other – import duty 10 per cent

Decree 1524/1978 increases the import duty to be paid on goods under CCCN 73.20 A1 (tube and pipe fittings of nodular cast iron) from 1 July to 12 per cent.

Decree 1525/1978 reduces to 1 per cent the import duty to be paid on goods under heading 90.17 C1 from 1 July.

Decree 1527/1978 extends the suspension of import duties to be paid on the importation of butadiene for a further three months, from 10 May to 9 August.

Decree 1528/1978 extends for three months the suspension of import duties to be paid on raw cocoa beans (CCCN 18.01 A) for a further three months from 21 June to 20 September 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Sri Lanka

Import duty changes. Import duty changes, effective from midnight 14 June 1978, have been announced by the Sri Lanka government and the following CCCN numbers are affected:

01.02, 01.03, 01.04, 01.05, 02.01, 02.02, 04.02, 16.04, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.05, 23.06, 23.07, 37.01, 37.02, 38.11, 39.07, 42.06, 44.04, 44.05, 44.14, 48.09, 48.15, 59.08, 62.03, 64.02, 64.06, 71.16, 73.26, 85.08, 87.14, 93.07, 97.04, 97.06

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

United States

Unalloyed, unwrought zinc. The International Trade Commission announced in the *Federal Register*, 27 June, the results of an investigation in accordance with section 201 (d) (1) of the Trade Act 1974. Unwrought zinc other than alloys of zinc under item 626.02 TSUS is not being imported into the United States in such quantities to cause substantial injury to the domestic industry.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

High-carbon ferrochromium. The International Trade Commission announced in the *Federal Register*, 27 June, a hearing and investigation into the imports of high carbon ferrochromium under section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act.

Details of the hearing and investigation are obtainable from CRE 01-215 5397.

Yugoslavia

Investment and long-term co-operation. A new law governing foreign investment became effective on 15 April 1978. There are several differences from the previous (1973) law. Foreign investment is now permitted in some sectors of the Yugoslav economy that were hitherto closed. The federal executive council can now permit a joint venture even if it does not directly contribute to Yugoslav exports. The exports of a joint venture cannot be territorially restricted. The procedures for establishing the joint-business body and, the functions of that body in a joint venture are laid down in greater detail.

The principle of compensation for use of the foreign partners' resources has now been introduced. Joint-venture contracts must now state a maximum term for the venture. Earnings can be remitted in proportion to the size of the foreign participation (limited as before to less than 50 per cent although in exceptional cases there is provision for foreign investors to take a greater share) and must be remitted in accordance with the 1977 law on foreign exchange operation and credit relations.

Article 134 of this law permits joint ventures to remit abroad an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of its foreign-exchange earnings (up to 100 per cent if the venture is in an economically underdeveloped republic or the Province of Kosovo).

A new law on long-term co-operation became effective on 10 February 1978. This widens the scope of long-term co-operation agreements as laid down in the previous 1973 law to include, for example, research, planning, maintenance and training. The law does not explicitly include the need to contribute to Yugoslav exports as did its predecessor. It is now prohibited to restrict Yugoslav exports under a long-term co-operation agreement except to the country of the foreign partner and to countries where the signatures have already permitted exclusive right to manufacture.

Copies of the new laws are available on request.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5338/9.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1977	1970	£ million	£ million			18,845 p	£ million 10,762	1,938	1,946	£ million		
1971	101.7	32 677	9 625	1 988	1 922	112	−148	52	18	1 074	279	795
1972	104.0	34 519	9 636	1 721	2 035	35	−145	48	15	126	−701	827
1973	110.8	36 132	10 233	1 730	2 377	1 365	597	102	379	−883	−2 354	1 471
1974	109.1	35 682	10 001	1 964	2 300	561	634	81	−109	−3 515	−5 195	1 680
1975	107.3	35 269	9 640	1 695	1 921	−842	−429	−111	−65	−1 617	−3 205	1 588
1976	109.8	35 406	9 444	1 633	1 900	97	5	23	9	−859	−3 510	2 651
1977	110.9	35 116	9 087	1 764	2 081	444	234	108	17	165	−1 612	1 777
1976 2nd qtr.	109.3	8 793	2 346	400	468	−12	−66	−20	−45	−281	−909	628
3rd qtr.	109.6	8 879	2 377	414	488	5	−2	14	16	−304	−1 097	793
4th qtr.	111.3	8 928	2 343	422	496	105	73	3	5	−279	−961	682
1977 1st qtr.	110.5	8 758	2 259	419	502	234	125	51	102	−493	−947	454
2nd qtr.	110.9	8 639	2 292	433	508	229	164	39	−5	−365	−764	399
3rd qtr.	111.1	8 829	2 265	456	530	−30	−31	5	−44	537	54	483
4th qtr.	111.2	8 890	2 271	457	541	11	−25	13	−36	486	45	441
1978 1st qtr.	112.1	9 084 p	2 245 p	446	548	249	125	53	61	−305	−574	269
2nd qtr.										224	−136	360
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+0.6	+2.9	−0.9	+1.6	+4.9							
on a year earlier	+0.7	+1.6	−1.9	+7.4	+9.1							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings				Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices		Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
				monthly averages		% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	On a balance of payment basis	
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1975 19,462	1975 22,667
1971	100.1	99.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	104.6	109.0	118.7	775.8	3.4	130.9	84.6	83.3
1972	102.3	102.0	105.3	138.6	85.7	7.1	109.2	114.8	134.0	854.9	3.7	147.3	84.5	92.4
1973	110.0	110.5	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	144.5	123.2	152.1	611.0	2.6	307.0	96.8	105.6
1974	106.3	108.9	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	179.1	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]	103.9	107.9
1975	100.6	102.2	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	226.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]	100.0	100.0
1976	101.3	103.2	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	261.9	1 269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]	109.9	105.5
1977	102.6	103.8	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	340.1	261.7	288.5	1 378.1	5.8	155.6[1]	118.9	107.0
1977 1st qtr.	103.2	105.3	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	341.5	248.0	280.0	1 329.5	5.6	..	115.7	109.1
2nd qtr.	101.9	103.0	102.5	103	181.9	17.4	347.7	259.2	285.3	1 340.6	5.6	157.7	118.0	109.8
3rd qtr.	102.8	103.8	104.3	112	184.7	16.5	340.5	267.7	288.3	1 414.6	5.9	151.9	124.1	106.4
4th qtr.	102.3	103.3	104.4	110	187.4	13.1	330.6	272.1	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1	117.9	102.6
1978 1st qtr.	103.3	104.2	106.3	129	190.6	9.5	326.7	279.0	310.8	1 409.4	5.9	187.7	120.3	114.3
2nd qtr.			108.1 p		195.8	7.7	340.6 p	284.5 p		1 372.7	5.7	210.3	122.8 p	110.2 p
1977 Aug.	102.8	103.5	104.7	116	184.7	16.5	338.8	268.1	287.7	1 410.3	5.9	153.4	123.4	101.3
Sept.	102.7	103.6	103.5	107	185.7	15.6	338.1	269.2	291.0	1 434.9	6.0	147.2	125.9	107.5
Oct.	102.0	103.1	102.7	116	186.5	14.1	333.8	271.0	295.8	1 431.5	6.0	156.0	119.4	101.3
Nov.	102.0	102.7	103.1	108	187.4	13.0	329.9	272.0	300.5	1 429.6	6.0	159.4	115.3	98.4
Dec.	102.9	104.1	106.9	104	188.4	12.1	328.0	273.3	304.8	1 422.3	6.0	165.0	118.9	108.1
1978 Jan.	102.9	103.6	104.9	125	189.5	9.9	324.9	277.1	308.3	1 419.2	5.9	180.3	112.2	114.6
Feb.	103.6	104.1	106.8	120	190.6	9.5	324.2	279.2	311.2	1 409.0	5.9	187.0	127.4	111.3
Mar.	103.4	104.8	107.0	142	191.8	9.1	331.0	280.6	314.8	1 400.0	5.9	195.8	121.4	116.9
Apr.	105.9	106.6	106.7	132	194.6	7.9	337.4	282.7	326.1 p	1 387.1	5.8	203.7	126.1	104.3
May	103.9 p	104.5 p	108.4	124	195.7	7.7	341.5 p	284.6 p		1 366.4	5.7	209.9	120.1	114.3
June			109p		197.2	7.4	342.9 p	286.2 p		1 364.7 p	5.7	217.4	122.1 p	112.0 p
July														
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.3	+1.3	+1.7	+14.0	+2.7		+4.3	+2.0	+4.4	−2.6		+12.1	+2	−3½
on a year earlier	+1.5	+0.7	+5.5	+25.2	+7.7		−2.0	+9.8	+12.6	+2.4		+33.4	+4	+½

p Provisional pe Preliminary e Estimate .. Not available [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Engineering sales and orders up to April

SIC orders, VII, VIII and IX

Provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume indices of engineering sales and orders up to April confirm the slackening in the receipt of new orders which was suggested by last month's figures; new orders from both home and export markets showed a slight decrease over the three months to April. Sales continued to rise, although at a slower rate than hitherto, and as their level exceeded the order intake the volume of outstanding orders decreased slightly.

The 1 per cent fall in the trend of total new orders (net of cancellations) between January and April was attributable mainly to the export market, orders from which showed a 1½ per cent decrease, although there was a slight decline in new domestic contracts as well. The high seasonally adjusted figure for new export orders in February, reflecting the coincidental arrival of a few large contracts, now appears to be an isolated exception to a trend which has been generally declining since the peak in the fourth quarter of 1976.

These trends in the new orders series suggest that for the combined engineering sector as a whole the prospects for future sales are not bright, although some individual industries are performing much better than the aggregate. However, over the three-month period January to April, the trend of both home and export sales rose, by 3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively, as new orders received in previous periods reached completion and delivery.

These increases in sales combined with the general downward drift of new orders resulted in falling order books. According to the seasonally adjusted estimates, home order books at the end of April were 1½ per cent below their level at the end of January. While export orders-on-hand lengthened over that period, this was due to the large inflow of orders in February; since then export sales have exceeded new orders, so orders-on-hand have been falling.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the monthly engineering inquiry relating to April 1978. The response rate of 76 per cent to the inquiry for April is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for January, February and March, response rates for these months were 94, 93 and 87 per cent respectively.

An expanded commentary, together with additional tables, is given in Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £4.32 per annum. Separate

Volume index numbers for the combined engineering industries up to April

	Total			Home			Export		
	1970 average = 100	1970 average monthly sales = 100		1970 average = 100	1970 average monthly sales = 100		1970 average = 100	1970 average monthly sales = 100	
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales
Ratio: orders-on-hand/av. monthly sales in 1970 [1]	6.7			6.3			7.6		
Trend estimates									
1976 p									
January	95	92	104	89	87	98	110	106	121
February	94	93	105	87	87	98	108	107	122
March	92	94	105	85	88	99	106	109	123
April	90	95	105	84	89	99	105	111	122
May	89	97	106	82	90	100	104	114	121
June	88	99	105	81	92	100	104	120	121
July	88	102	105	80	93	100	105	128	120
August	88	105	105	79	94	99	107	135	120
September	88	107	105	79	95	99	109	140	121
October	89	108	106	78	96	99	112	141	122
November	89	109	106	78	97	100	114	139	123
December	89	109	107	77	98	100	116	137	124
1977 p									
January	90	109	107	77	99	100	117	135	124
February	90	108	107	77	99	100	118	134	124
March	90	107	107	77	98	100	119	132	125
April	90	106	106	76	97	99	120	132	127
May	90	106	106	76	96	98	120	132	128
June	90	105	106	76	95	97	121	131	130
July	89	105	106	76	95	97	120	130	131
August	89	105	106	75	96	97	120	127	131
September	89	105	105	76	97	96	119	125	129
October	89	106	105	76	99	97	119	125	128
November	89	107	105	76	100	97	119	125	127
December	90	108	106	76	101	99	119	126	126
1978 p									
January	90	108	107	77	101	100	118	126	127
February	90	108	109	77	102	102	118	126	127
March	89	108	109	77	101	103	118	125	128
April	89	107	110	76	101	103	118	124	128
Percentage change [2] Jan-April 1978	−0.5	−1.0	+2.5	–	−0.5	+3.0	−0.5	−1.5	+1.0
Seasonally adjusted									
1970	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	101	100
1971	90	94	99	92	96	99	84	90	100
1972	96	104	100	100	107	103	89	96	92
1973	127	129	111	127	129	114	128	128	103
1974	128	115	115	122	110	113	142	128	119
1975	97	93	110	90	89	106	112	103	121
1976 p	89	101	105	77	92	99	116	124	122
1977 p	90	107	106	77	98	98	119	129	127
1976 p									
1st qtr	92	94	104	86	88	97	107	110	122
2nd	87	95	106	81	91	101	102	107	122
3rd	88	106	105	79	95	100	108	135	120
4th	89	109	105	77	95	99	116	145	123
1977 p									
1st qtr	90	109	108	77	100	101	119	131	124
2nd	89	106	106	75	95	98	121	134	129
3rd	89	106	107	75	97	97	120	129	132
4th	90	106	104	77	100	97	119	124	124
1978 p									
1st qtr	89	108	110	76	101	103	118	127	131
1976 p									
July	88	109	104	80	92	98	106	155	120
August	88	105	106	79	95	100	108	132	120
September	88	103	106	79	97	100	108	119	122
October	89	113	107	78	97	100	112	158	125
November	90	112	104	78	97	97	116	151	123
December	89	100	104	77	91	98	116	125	121
1977 p									
January	89	112	111	77	104	104	116	131	129
February	90	111	108	77	103	102	118	133	124
March	90	103	104	77	94	98	119	129	120
April	90	110	108	76	98	100	120	140	130
May	90	107	104	76	95	96	122	138	126
June	89	100	107	75	91	98	121	124	131
July	89	105	108	75	100	99	119	118	133
August	90	109	105	76	98	96	120	141	130
September	89	103	107	75	94	97	120	128	134
October	89	107	106	76	99	97	120	129	129
November	89	100	101	76	97	94	118	106	121
December	90	113	105	77	104	99	119	136	121
1978 p									
January p	89	106	110	77	105	102	116	107	131
February	90	116	108	77	99	101	121	164	128
March	89	103	112	76	100	105	118	111	133
April	89	104	107	76	100	101	117	115	122
Nov 1977-Jan 1978 (av)	89	106	105	77	102	98	116	116	124
Feb-April 1978 (av.)	89	108	109	76	100	102	117	130	128
Percentage change [2]	−0.5	+2.0	+3.5	−1.5	−2.0	+4.0	+0.5	+11.5	+2.5

Notes to table

[1] This ratio shows the number of months work in the order book in the base year at the then average rate of sales. [2] For orders-on-hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point. p Provisional.

commentaries and volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC orders VII, VIII and IX respectively).

The same nine series are given for each of the 36 industries within engineering in a quarterly Business Monitor PQ 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), also obtainable from HMSO for a subscription of £1.56 per annum.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Room 618, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 5770.

Retail sales: provisional estimate for June

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in June is 109 (1971 = 100), suggesting a continuation of the higher level of trade in May. In the second quarter, the volume of trade was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter and, in the first half of 1978, it was 3½ per cent above the average of 1977.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total retail sales in June was 15 per cent higher than in June 1977. In the first half of 1978, the average value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1977.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Over the last 12 months the average difference (ignoring sign) between provisional and final estimates was 0.6 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays and adjustments to make allowances for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The final figures for June will be published in a press notice on Monday, 7 August 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705.

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1977		**1977**	
1st qtr	103.3	1st qtr	+14
2nd	102.5	2nd	+13
3rd	104.3	3rd	+15
4th	104.4	4th	+13
1978		**1978**	
1st qtr	106.3	1st qtr	+13
2nd	108.1 p	2nd	+15 p
1977		**1977**	
Mar	101.7	Mar	+14
Apr	102.3	Apr	+12
May	103.2	May	+14
June	102.1	June	+14
1978		**1978**	
Mar	107.0	Mar	+15
Apr	106.7	Apr	+16
May	108.4	May	+15
June	109 p	June	+15 p

p Provisional.

Price Commission index in June

Over the six months to June, the rise in the Price Commission index was 6 per cent

Percentage changes over six-month periods in Price Commission index, retail price index and wholesale price index: annualised rates

Six months to	Price Commission index	Retail price index [1]	Wholesale price index [2]
1975			
January	22.9	20.0	27.0
February	26.9	23.3	27.0
March	27.9	25.3	27.7
April	27.4	29.5	26.6
May	21.5	36.0	29.2
June	20.3	34.8	27.2
July	19.0	32.1	22.8
August	15.5	31.4	21.0
September	14.8	27.5	18.3
October	16.1	21.8	16.5
November	19.3	14.9	12.8
December	19.4	14.1	13.7
1976			
January	15.5	13.6	14.1
February	16.3	13.2	14.8
March	16.6	12.6	14.6
April	15.0	13.6	15.3
May	12.0	13.3	16.6
June	13.1	12.6	16.0
July	12.6	12.9	15.2
August	12.4	13.2	16.1
September	13.5	14.5	17.7
October	16.9	14.4	18.3
November	19.3	14.2	19.3
December	18.2	15.2	19.5
1977			
January	18.2	18.0	24.1
February	19.0	18.4	23.4
March	20.8	18.7	22.8
April	17.4	19.7	23.3
May	16.1	20.0	22.6
June	15.0	19.6	22.4
July	14.3	15.6	17.8
August	11.5	14.9	16.7
September	7.8	14.1	15.2
October	7.3	9.9	12.6
November	5.8	8.7	9.6
December	6.0	7.4	8.5
1978			
January	5.9	7.2	8.7
February	7.2	7.2	8.5
March	7.4	6.8	8.6
April	7.2	8.4	8.8
May	6.8	8.6	9.5
June	6.0	—	9.7

[1] Excluding seasonal foods. [2] Manufactured products.
r Revised.

Inquiries: 01-222 8020 ext. 753.

expressed as an annual rate. The corresponding figure for May was 6.8 per cent.

Charles Williams, Price Commission chairman, commented: 'We should not pay too much attention to small rises and falls in the commission index between one month and another. The important point to note is that the index has now moved only within narrow limits around 6½ per cent for the past eight months. The prospects for prices in the shops over the next few months have not really changed. Industry seems for the moment to be absorbing quite successfully recent increases in the costs of bought-in materials and fuels as well as the more significant rise in labour costs. Time will tell how far this process can continue. The critical factors are almost certainly going to be productivity growth and the level of wage settlements as winter approaches.'

The table compares movements in the commission index with other official price indices over six months at annual rates.

Inquiries: 01-222 8020 ext. 753.

On 31 July, the address of the Price Commission will be: Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane, London SW8 5NQ. Tel: 01-720 2188.

Index of retail prices for June

The index of retail prices for all items for 13 June, was 197.2 (15 January, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on May 1978 (195.7) and of 7.4 per cent on June 1977 (183.6).

The rise in the index in June was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and some fresh fruits and vegetables; to increases in the prices of cars and to increases in electricity charges.

The movements for the main groups in the index are shown in table 2 (next page).

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 630.

Notes

1 The retail prices index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of goods and services purchased by most households in the United Kingdom. The expenditure pattern on which the index is based is revised each year using information from the family expenditure survey. The expenditure of certain higher income households and households of retired people dependent mainly on social security benefits is excluded.

2 The index covers a large and representative selection of nearly 350 separate goods and services, for which price movements are regularly measured in 200 towns throughout the country. Approximately 150 000 separate price quotations are used each month in compiling the index.

3 Seasonal variations in the index of retail prices are due largely to a very few items of 'seasonal food', that is those items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These items account for less than 5 per cent of total retail expenditure. If the variation caused by these items is removed, the underlying trend of the figure can be seen more clearly.

4 Rates of change of indices can be calculated over periods of any length. However, rates calculated over periods as long as 12 months are slow to detect changes in trend, while calcu-

Table 1 Index of retail prices

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1978							
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	+9.9	190.2	+0.6	+3.7
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	+9.5	191.4	+0.6	+3.5
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	+9.1	192.4	+0.5	+3.3
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+7.9	195.0	+1.4	+4.1
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+7.7	196.1	+0.6	+4.2
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3

Table 2 Index of retail prices: commodity breakdown

	Indices (15 Jan 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	16 May 1978	13 June 1978	
All items	195.7	197.2	+0.8
All items excluding food	193.6	194.5	+0.5
Food	203.2	206.7	+1.7
Seasonal food	187.5	200.8	+7.1
Other food	206.3	207.9	+0.8
Alcoholic drink	196.6	196.6	+0.0
Tobacco	224.2	224.2	+0.0
Housing	171.0	172.1	+0.6
Fuel and light	226.4	228.9	+1.1
Durable household goods	181.0	181.7	+0.4
Clothing and footwear	169.8	170.3	+0.3
Transport and vehicles	204.8	206.3	+0.7
Miscellaneous goods	204.7	205.2	+0.2
Services	190.7	191.2	+0.3
Meals out	205.4	206.7	+0.6

lations over periods as short as three months give rather volatile results. To help in assessing trends, rates of changes in the all items index and the index for all items except seasonal food are shown in table 1 over successive periods of six months.
5 The index is given in full in the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 603.

Input-output tables for the United Kingdom: 1973

Summary input-output tables for the United Kingdom for 1973 are published in the latest issue of 'Economic Trends' (June, HMSO, £1.95).

Input-output tables show the interrelationship of the economy by measuring the transactions between industries, consumers and foreign trade. For instance, they show the type of goods and services purchased by industries and how their output was sold to other industries, consumers and exports. For example, the coal industry sold 83 per cent of its output for further processing, 14 per cent to consumers and the rest to other final consumers.

Basic tables can be analysed to show other aspects of economic structure. One table shows the direct plus indirect inputs required to produce £1,000 of industrial output. Taking the food industry as an example once again, the figures show that £278 of output from agriculture is needed to produce £1,000 of food products for final consumption. Thus, if the price of agricultural goods rose by, say, 10 per cent, then (other things being equal) the price of manufactured foods would be expected to rise by about 3 per cent.

The growing relative importance of imports in the total supply of goods and services in the economy is also illustrated. The proportion of consumers' expenditure supplied from manufacturing value added fell from 16 per cent in 1971 to 14 per cent in 1973, while imports, directly and indirectly (that is, imported materials incorporated in UK products) rose from 18 per cent to 21 per cent.

On the other side of the trade balance, exports are shown as absorbing 19 per cent of our net output in 1973 (the same proportion as in 1971), while the proportion for manufacturing alone was 32 per cent.

Index of industrial production for May

Figures for May suggest that the underlying level of industrial production continued to rise slightly in recent months. (The introduction of a new bank holiday at the beginning of the month has affected the estimates for May.)

Before any adjustment (apart from regular seasonal factors), the provisional estimates show that the average levels of the all industries' index and the corresponding index for manufacturing industries in the period March to May 1978 were about 1½ per cent above their levels in the preceding three months. An analysis by broad market sector shows that, over the same period, the output of consumer goods industries and of investment goods industries both rose by 1 per cent, and the output of the intermediate goods industries rose by 2 per cent.

On longer-term comparisons, the all-industries' index in the period March to May 1978 was 5½ per cent above the trough in the third quarter of 1975; the comparison for manufacturing industries shows a corresponding rise of about 5 per cent. The all-industries' index in the latest three months was about 1½ per cent above its level in the same period a year ago; a similar comparison for manufacturing industries shows a rise of about ½ per cent.

The index numbers in the table are all seasonally adjusted. the seasonal adjustment process is designed to remove annually recurring month-to-month variations due, for example, to the incidence of holidays and other regular seasonal patterns of behaviour. The adjustments, however, can in general only be derived from analysis of past experience and may not be completely appropriate when holiday patterns change sharply. Changes in recent years in the amount and incidence of industrial holidays taken between Christmas and New Year's Day and around the spring bank holiday may not be fully reflected in the seasonally adjusted estimates.

The provisional estimates for May and June in recent years are particularly vulnerable to distortions because of holiday effects. The spring bank holiday was taken on 6 June in 1977 in England and Wales and an extra public holiday was taken throughout the United Kingdom on 7 June 1977. In 1978, the spring bank holiday reverted to May and a new public holiday was introduced on 1 May. The current assessment of the underlying level of industrial production makes broad allowance for these effects.

Inquiries: 01-233 7239.

Index of industrial production: summary table

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing Industries: Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	1 000	850	37	745	84	65	57	319	76	144	146	72
1971	100.1	99.8	100.0	99.4	100.7	102.3	91.3	98.7	102.2	100.8	101.8	103.8
1972	102.3	102.1	84.1	102.0	105.0	107.5	91.4	99.2	104.5	107.1	103.5	111.3
1973	110.0	110.5	92.6	110.5	109.3	119.5	100.0	107.2	110.2	118.9	107.9	118.1
1974	106.3	108.5	79.2	108.9	109.9	124.6	91.7	108.3	103.1	112.1	93.8	118.5
1975	100.6	103.1	85.9	102.2	108.8	113.3	78.6	103.1	99.7	102.2	86.1	120.3
1976	101.3	104.3	88.7	103.2	110.9	124.3	85.3	98.9	101.9	106.3	84.5	123.1
1977	102.6	105.9	103.6	103.8	112.4	127.9	80.6	99.5	101.4	108.0	83.2	128.1
1977												
1st qtr	103.2	107.1	102.4	105.3	112.8	129.0	83.9	100.4	104.7	109.6	80.8	127.5
2nd	101.9	105.4	104.0	103.0	111.2	128.5	80.5	98.8	100.2	106.2	81.7	131.1
3rd	102.8	106.0	104.7	103.8	111.2	128.1	83.3	99.6	100.7	107.6	84.3	128.8
4th	102.3	105.2	103.4	103.3	114.6	125.9	74.8	99.1	100.0	108.7	85.9	125.0
1978												
1st qtr	103.3	106.8	108.2	104.2	113.3	127.7	76.8	100.7	99.7	108.8	83.1	132.9
1977												
May	103.3	107.0	105	104.8	112	130	89	100	101	108		130
Jun	100.3	103.5	105	100.6	109	127	75	97	98	103		132
Jul	102.9	106.2	104	104.4	112	127	87	100	102	107		125
Aug	102.8	106.0	105	103.5	110	131	79	99	99	109		132
Sep	102.7	105.9	106	103.6	111	127	85	99	101	107		129
Oct	102.0	104.9	103	103.1	113	126	75	99	101	108		124
Nov	102.0	104.8	103	102.7	115	127	70	99	98	109		127
Dec	102.9	105.8	104	104.1	115	125	79	100	101	109		124
1978												
Jan	102.9	106.3	107	103.6	114	126	75	100	99	108		133
Feb	103.6	107.1	110	104.1	113	127	78	100	100	109		137
Mar	103.4	107.0	107	104.8	113	131	78	101	100	109		129
Apr	105.9	109.6	111	106.6	114	129	85	102	105	110		138
May p	103.9	107.2	111	104.5	112	130	85	101	99	107		132
Percentage change latest three months on:												
1. previous three months	1 3	1.4	2.4	1.3	−0.7	3.2	6.9	1.4	1.0	0.0		1.3
2. a year earlier	1.5	1.2	5.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	−1.0	0.6		3.4

p Provisional.

Index of industrial production: detailed analysis

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Mining and quarrying		Food, drink and tobacco		Chemicals, coal and petroleum products		Metal manufacture		Engineering and allied industries				
	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total engineering	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Weights	30	7	52	32	7	58	43	14	182	100	15	67	16
1971	98.4	106.5	99.9	101.9	103.3	102.1	89.8	95.8	99.4	97.4	103.3	101.6	98.7
1972	76.4	116.3	104.0	106.5	102.5	108.1	89.4	97.3	99.1	93.6	101.9	106.6	89.5
1973	84.2	127.1	106.3	114.2	110.0	120.7	97.3	108.5	109.7	101.8	110.1	121.3	90.6
1974	70.0	117.1	104.5	118.8	106.0	126.9	87.7	104.2	113.1	106.2	117.8	122.6	92.4
1975	81.1	105.8	101.4	121.1	92.0	116.0	74.2	92.3	108.7	104.2	118.5	113.4	97.7
1976	74.7	146.4	103.7	122.7	96.5	127.8	82.0	95.5	103.6	97.3	113.3	110.8	92.0
1977	72.8	231.1	106.3	122.5	93.2	132.2	76.7	92.8	103.3	94.1	115.6	114.4	86.8
1977													
1st qtr	74.1	219.4	106.8	122.6	95.9	133.2	79.4	97.7	105.4	97.7	113.7	115.2	83.5
2nd	73.5	230.0	104.6	122.0	94.3	132.8	76.5	92.8	101.6	93.1	115.9	111.2	90.7
3rd	72.3	238.9	106.6	118.8	92.6	132.6	81.0	90.4	103.5	93.5	115.6	115.9	88.6
4th	71.2	236.2	107.2	126.8	90.2	130.4	69.9	90.1	102.6	92.1	117.1	115.2	84.4
1978													
1st qtr	73.5	251.6	106.0	125.3	91.0	132.4	72.6	89.5	104.8	94.3	117.6	117.9	87.8
1977													
May	74	235	105	122	94	134	88	92	102	93	116	111	93
Jun	73	235	102	121	95	131	71	90	101	92	116	112	90
Jul	73	231	106	122	94	131	85	91	103	94	116	115	81
Aug	72	242	106	116	92	135	75	88	104	94	116	116	95
Sep	72	244	107	118	92	131	82	92	104	93	115	116	90
Oct	72	234	105	127	88	130	70	91	102	92	116	115	79
Nov	71	235	108	126	87	132	65	88	103	92	117	115	91
Dec	71	240	108	128	95	129	75	91	103	93	118	115	83
1978													
Jan	73	250	107	124	89	131	70	90	104	93	117	117	85
Feb	74	259	105	127	88	131	75	88	105	94	118	118	89
Mar	74	245	106	126	96	135	73	91	106	95	118	119	89
Apr	73	268	106	128	91	134	81	98	107	97	120	120	78
May p	71	277	106	122	90	135	81	95	108	97	122	121	85
Percentage increase three months on: 1. previous three months.													
	−0.2	5.6	−0.7	−0.7	1.7	3.3	7.4	5.6	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.9	−2.0
2 a yearearlier	−1.5	15.4	0.0	1.1	−2.5	0.3	0.1	−0.1	4.0	1.6	4.6	6.8	−6.4

	Engineering and allied industries (cont)				Textiles, leather and clothing			Other manufacturing					
	Total vehicles	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total bricks, pottery, glass, etc	Bricks, cement, etc	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries
Weights	73	45	28	48	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31
1971	100.2	100.5	99.7	93.3	100.6	103.0	105.4	108.4	107.0	110.5	103.0	97.3	99.8
1972	104.0	102.2	106.8	95.4	102.9	104.5	107.8	115.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	102.7	104.3
1973	107.6	104.6	112.6	102.9	108.6	101.4	114.6	126.6	123.8	131.1	132.6	112.1	116.7
1974	103.0	95.5	115.2	103.6	99.2	96.3	112.2	117.1	108.3	130.9	112.1	108.9	114.5
1975	95.3	87.8	107.6	95.0	93.8	98.3	112.2	107.9	99.7	120.8	110.2	95.6	105.5
1976	91.9	89.4	96.0	93.9	97.4	102.1	111.0	111.2	101.9	125.7	112.6	98.1	114.7
1977	93.3	94.6	91.1	98.6	93.7	97.8	117.8	108.9	95.8	129.3	105.6	102.3	120.8
1977													
1st qtr	92.6	94.0	90.4	99.0	98.7	104.7	117.2	109.4	96.4	129.8	110.2	103.0	122.9
2nd	94.2	96.1	91.1	97.5	92.5	95.8	116.6	107.8	94.1	129.3	100.8	101.3	118.6
3rd	92.8	93.3	91.9	99.0	92.7	95.6	117.9	110.3	95.6	133.2	104.6	101.3	120.5
4th	93.5	95.1	90.8	99.0	90.9	95.0	119.4	108.1	97.3	124.9	106.7	103.6	121.1
1978													
1st qtr	93.4	96.8	87.9	100.7	91.3	94.1	117.7	109.5	94.2	133.2	103.1	104.8	120.5
1977													
May	99	102	93	100	93	96	117	111	96	134	102	102	122
Jun	88	88	89	94	90	96	115	105	93	124	95	100	114
Jul	96	98	93	101	95	96	118	110	93	136	104	101	121
Aug	90	89	91	99	91	96	117	109	97	129	105	103	123
Sep	92	93	92	98	92	96	119	111	97	134	104	100	118
Oct	94	95	93	99	93	95	119	107	94	126	107	103	122
Nov	91	91	91	99	90	95	114	108	97	126	103	103	123
Dec	96	100	89	100	90	95	125	109	100	122	110	104	119
1978													
Jan	95	100	88	100	92	94	116	110	94	135	101	104	122
Feb	92	93	90	100	92	94	117	109	93	133	104	105	122
Mar	93	98	86	101	90	94	121	110	96	132	104	106	118
Apr	96	101	88	103	98	93	121	111	96	134	110	106	120
May p	90	92	85	97	93	93	111	111	96	136	101	104	115
Percentage increase three months on: 1. previous three months.													
	−1.3	−0.5	−2.8	0.2	2.8	−1.0	−1.5	1.4	0.0	3.0	−0.1	0.9	−2.5
2. a year earlier	−3.4	−1.7	−6.3	1.5	−1.1	−5.4	−0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	3.0	−3.1

p Provisional.

North, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: above average GDP increases in 1976

Increases in gdp per head (at current prices) in 1976 in the north, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in 1976 were all above the national average.

Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product and personal disposable income in 1976 for the regions of the United Kingdom, are given in the June edition of 'Economic Trends' (HMSO, £1.95). Regional gdp figures are at current prices, not in 'real' terms, and do not therefore show absolute changes in output. But they do show the changing relative pos-

Changes in employment June 1975-June 1976[1]

	Percentage	
	Manufacturing	All industries
North	−3.6	−1.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	−2.7	−1.0
East Midlands	−0.9	−0.6
East Anglia	−0.9	−0.2
Greater London	−4.9	−2.3
Rest of south east	−1.5	−0.3
South west	−1.5	−0.8
West Midlands	−4.0	−1.4
North west	−3.4	−1.6
Wales	−4.5	−0.4
Scotland	−4.6	−0.6
Northern Ireland	−5.0	−1.1
United Kingdom	−3.1	−0.9

[1] Based on the censuses of employment for 1975 and 1976. Part-time employees are counted as one half of full-time employees.

Personal disposable income per head as a percentage of the national average

	1973 [1]	1974	1975	1976
North	89.7	91.0	94.5	95.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	93.1	95.0	96.1	96.1
East Midlands	97.9	97.0	97.9	97.7
East Anglia	95.4	95.2	92.7	92.0
South east	111.7	111.3	110.4	109.7
Greater London	119.1	118.3	118.5	117.4
Rest of south east	106.4	106.2	104.5	104.2
South west	98.4	98.8	96.6	96.2
West Midlands	100.1	99.8	97.4	97.4
North west	96.5	97.4	97.5	97.4
England	102.0	102.0	101.6	101.3
Wales	91.7	88.1	89.6	91.4
Scotland	93.0	94.2	97.0	97.5
Northern Ireland	78.3	78.4	80.8	84.4
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Owing to the reorganisation of local government in April 1974 the 1973 figures for the north, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, south east, south west and north west are based on different boundaries from those for later years.

Difference between the percentage increase in gdp per head in each region and the national average [1]

	1971-75 (annual rate)	1975-76
North	+4.3	+0.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	+1.7	—
East Midlands	+0.8	+0.1
East Anglia	−1.6	−0.7
Greater London	−0.7	−0.7
Rest of south east	−0.6	−0.2
South west	−1.1	−0.9
West Midlands	−2.2	−0.1
North west	—	−0.1
Wales	−0.1	+1.4
Scotland	+2.5	+0.9
Northern Ireland	+1.2	+3.9

[1] Regional gdp per head at current prices is compared with the UK total excluding profits allocated to the continental shelf region.

itions of the regions within the national economy.

The growths in Scotland and the north were rather closer to the United Kingdom average in 1976 than over the period 1971 to 1975, partly reflecting the falls in metal manufacturing output in 1976. However, the Welsh economy appears to have improved its position in 1976 compared with 1971 to 1975 when the increase in gdp per head had been around the national average.

The growths in gdp per head in Yorkshire and Humberside and in the East Midlands were around the national average in 1976, compared with above average growths in the earlier period. Gdp per head in the north west continued to grow in 1976 at around the national average. Activity in 1976 in all these regions was adversely affected by reduced output in metal manufacturing and in textiles.

In the West Midlands the relative decline in gdp per head between 1971 and 1975 may have been halted in 1976, although activity in metals, engineering and vehicles remained weak. The growths in gdp per head in 1976 in East Anglia, the south east and south west all continued below the national average. Within the south east, Greater London experienced a rise in gdp per head in 1976 below the United Kingdom average although gdp per head still remained well above that of any other region.

Personal incomes in 1976

The narrowing of regional differentials in personal disposable income per head in 1976 was slightly greater than the effects already noted for gdp per head. The regional incidence of personal taxes and state benefits accentuated the other tendencies to redistribute incomes from richer to poorer regions.

The increases in pdi per head in Northern Ireland and Wales in 1976 were well above the national average; both of these regions received a relatively high proportion of personal incomes in the form of state benefits. The south east region on the other hand saw a relative decline in pdi in 1976, although it still received around 10 per cent more personal income tax etc per head than the United Kingdom as a whole. This was about ½ per cent less than in 1975, and 2 per cent less than in 1973.

High demand for clothing in first quarter but textiles still depressed

Home demand (table 1)

Consumers' expenditure on both clothing and household textiles reached their highest recorded quarterly levels in the first quarter of 1978. The demand for clothing maintained the upward trend which started in the summer of last year, whereas the demand for household textiles showed a substantial rise on the low level of the previous quarter. Further rises in consumer spending have been forecast for the remainder of this year.

Output (table 2)

The recovery in the output of the textile industry in the first quarter of 1978 was almost entirely due to the rise in man-made fibre production (28 per cent higher than in the previous quarter). The only other sector to show an increase was cotton and man-made fibre weaving where a rise of 2 per cent reversed the downward trend which had extended throughout 1977. Spinning and doubling on the cotton system (9 per cent decrease) and carpets (6 per cent decrease) both fell sharply compared with the previous quarter, with spinning and doubling reaching its lowest recorded level of recent years. Made-up clothing has continued its good performance of last year, and deliveries in the first quarter of 1978 appear, on provisional figures, to have reached a new peak.

Prices (table 5)

The wholesale price index of materials and fuel purchased by the textile industries rose marginally in the first quarter of 1978, reversing the consistent decline which extended back to the end of 1976. An important factor was the 6 per cent rise in the price of raw cotton following the downward trend of the previous four quarters. Raw cotton prices have continued to increase during the second quarter of 1978. The price of raw wool, which reached its lowest point in January of this year (23 per cent below its

Table 1 Comparison of textile and clothing output with some factors affecting demand

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	growth rate per cent per annum 1971/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q1 1978/ Q1 1977
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	102.7	104.0	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.2	111.7	110.5	111.1	112.6	111.1	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.2	+1.4	+0.6
Consumers' expenditure																	
All items	103.2	109.0	114.1	112.7	111.4	111.8	110.9	111.1	112.1	112.8	110.6	109.1	111.5	112.3	114.7	+1.2	+0.2
Clothing [1]	101.8	108.1	113.8	112.4	114.2	115.2	118.0	114.7	116.4	116.6	116.2	114.3	120.6	120.8	123.2	+2.5	+3.2
Household textiles and soft furnishings	104.3	113.6	117.9	115.4	116.1	120.1	119.3	117.1	121.4	122.9	122.9	117.1	120.0	117.1	127.1	+2.3	−0.6
Output																	
Total manufacturing	100.1	102.3	110.1	106.3	100.6	103.2	103.8	103.3	103.4	104.6	105.3	102.9	103.7	103.2	104.1	+0.6	−0.6
Textiles	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4	93.6	95.7	97.5	99.4	98.7	92.5	92.6	90.8	92.5	−1.2	−5.9
Clothing [2]	104.3	109.3	116.8	114.0	116.2	114.7	121.6	114.1	115.4	115.4	121.4	120.1	122.7	122.1	123.9	+2.6	+4.8

[1] Not comparable with previous series which included footwear. [2] This now includes gloves, hats, caps and millinery and is not comparable with previous series.

Table 2 Output

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	growth rate per cent per annum 1971[1]/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q1 1978/ Q1 1977
Man-made fibres	411	14.5	106.1	107.2	127.3	111.1	100.9	112.5	99.5	112.0	109.6	113.4	112.7	105.5	96.7	83.3	106.3	−1.1	−12.5
Spinning and doubling on cotton system [1]	412	11.7	103.2	103.0	112.4	89.5	80.8	85.2	77.0	81.8	85.3	86.0	83.6	75.9	72.8	75.7	68.7	−4.8	−12.9
Weaving of cotton and man-made fibres [2]	413 (part)	6.9	95.3	91.6	93.3	90.3	86.4	85.9	83.8	84.1	83.1	85.4	87.2	84.9	82.7	80.2	82.0	−2.1	−2.9
Woollen and worsted	414	17.6	93.0	97.6	97.7	86.7	77.6	79.5	81.4	78.9	79.7	81.7	85.8	81.4	77.7	80.9	78.7	−2.2	−2.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19.0	99.5	99.5	102.8	99.8	96.2	101.2	100.6	98.0	104.5	105.3	101.1	96.2	103.1	102.0	102.2	+0.2	−1.3
Carpets	419	8.0	107.8	121.7	125.8	115.5	110.9	109.9	100.2	108.6	109.3	111.5	106.5	91.9	101.8	100.5	94.9	−1.2	−10.7
(Order XIII) [3]		100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4	93.6	95.7	97.5	99.4	98.7	92.5	92.6	90.8	92.5	−1.2	−5.9

[1] Including texturing of man-made continuous filament yarns. [2] Excludes linen. [3] In addition to sectors listed above includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing and other textiles industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

October 1976 peak level) rose by over 10 per cent between January and June.

For the first time in over 12 months, output prices in the textile industries increased at a higher rate than the prices for all manufactured products. Only cotton cloth and worsted cloth showed rises of less than 4 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1977 and the first quarter of this year. The output price of made-up clothing rose by 3 per cent.

Employment (table 6)

Total employment in Great Britain at mid-March 1978 in textiles was over 6000 lower than in December 1977 and 15 000 lower than a year previously. All sectors recorded a drop between December and March with the largest fall (of 2000) occurring in the hosiery and knitwear sector, which had shown some improvement over the past two years. Employment in the clothing industry continued to decline despite the improvement in output. All the textile and clothing industries were substantial beneficiaries of the temporary employment subsidy. Many firms have used up their entitlement.

Overseas trade (tables 7 to 10)

After steadily decreasing throughout 1977 the crude trade deficit for clothing rose sharply to £70 million in the first quarter of 1978 but was still below that of the first quarter of 1977 (£82

Table 3 Production of man-made fibres

Million kg

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	growth rate per cent per annum 1971/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q1 1978/ Q1 1977
Staple fibre																	
Synthetic	166	177	221	196	178	214	182	53	52	57	53	51	42	36	55	+1.5	−14.4
Viscose and acetate	170	185	204	160	138	134	130	35	26	35	34	36	34	26	35	−4.4	+0.8
Total	336	362	425	356	316	348	312	88	78	92	87	87	76	62	90	−1.2	−8.7
Continuous filament yarn																	
Synthetic	191	196	233	200	185	200	177	52	46	50	49	48	41	39	45	−1.3	−12.2
Viscose and acetate	85	68	73	72	63	71	62	18	16	19	18	16	14	14	16	−5.1	−15.5
Total	276	264	306	272	248	271	239	70	62	69	67	64	55	53	61	−2.4	−13.1
All man-made fibres																	
Synthetic	357	373	454	396	363	414	359	105	98	107	102	99	83	75	100	+0.1	−13.3
Viscose and acetate	255	253	277	232	201	205	192	53	42	54	52	52	48	40	51	−4.6	−5.0
Total	612	626	731	628	564	619	551	158	140	161	154	151	131	115	151	−1.7	−10.6

Table 4 Consumption of fibres

Million kg

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	growth rate per cent per annum 1971/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q1 1978/ Q1 1977
In cotton spinning																	
Raw cotton	140	129	126	111	103	113	104	27	27	29	31	25	23	25	25	−4.8	−14.0
Man-made staple fibre																	
Rayon	34	32	36	39	30	27	30	7	6	7	9	8	6	7	6	−2.1	−6.9
Other	36	34	37	30	30	38	39	9	9	10	11	9	9	10	13	+1.3	+5.1
In top making, wool spinning and felting																	
Wool and animal hair	151	165	149	121	122	134	126	34	31	34	36	33	27	30	33	−3.0	−8.9
Man-made staple fibre	77	86	105	103	86	87	85	23	19	23	23	22	19	21	21	+1.7	−5.7

Table 5 Prices

Index numbers 1970 = 100

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr
Output (home sales)															
All manufactured products	109.0	114.8	123.2	152.0	188.7	219.6	261.7	214.4	223.2	223.9	248.0	259.1	267.7	272.1	278.9
Textile industries	104.9	112.2	131.7	162.2	178.6	205.9	242.2	201.1	209.6	219.9	234.9	241.6	244.7	247.5	254.5
Man-made fibre cloth	106.8	114.8	132.7	172.6	195.0	212.6	238.9	209.1	213.9	220.2	231.3	237.1	242.2	245.1	254.9
Cotton cloth	108.9	117.4	138.9	193.8	190.2	229.1	266.4	220.5	239.6	251.2	263.7	272.1	268.3	261.4	262.1
Worsted cloth	103.9	118.0	173.3	189.8	203.2	240.7	284.9	234.9	243.7	264.5	279.4	283.9	285.9	290.3	292.7
Socks, stockings and tights (inc. pantihose)	100.9	102.3	107.1	119.4	134.2	146.4	165.0	145.0	148.2	149.7	158.7	161.8	168.0	171.3	180.3
Knitted underwear and nightwear	104.2	111.1	126.8	154.7	178.5	206.6	254.3	201.3	210.0	224.7	248.6	250.5	254.6	263.6	275.6
Knitted outerwear	101.5	105.3	119.0	140.8	157.8	172.3	213.2	170.9	174.3	177.3	203.9	212.1	216.3	220.4	230.0
Carpets	104.9	111.7	130.2	153.1	177.8	211.3	249.8	206.6	214.5	224,0	239.3	249.6	252.3	257.7	268.5
Made-up clothing	106.4	112.3	119.4	138.3	159.4	178.5	201.1	175.1	179.4	187.8	194.8	197.6	203.3	208.6	214.9
Materials and fuel purchased															
Textile industries	104.8	119.0	166.7	189.9	201.7	265.6	293.2	255.9	275.1	298.8	298.6	297.1	290.3	286.9	288.2
Commodities wholly or mainly imported															
Raw cotton	112.9	116.6	204.2	229.5	196.9	356.7	338.1	324.4	405.7	432.3	397.7	377.8	305.2	271.8	288.4
Raw wool	94.9	156.3	332.3	250.3	210.7	303.7	332.0	286.1	313.9	364.4	350.8	333.8	325.5	317.7	294.2
Man-made fibres	103.1	103.6	105.8	137.9	156.9	175.4	197.8	173.4	176.8	184.7	194.2	198.3	198.4	200.2	200.3

Table 6 Employment in textiles [1]

Thousands

	MLH	1976 June	1976 September	1976 December	1977 March	1977 June	1977 September	1977 December	1978 March
Great Britain									
Textiles	411-429	479.7	481.7	485.8	483.6	484.4	478.5	474.7	468.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.0	32.6	32.1	31.1	30.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	51.2	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.0	49.7	49.3	48.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	40.0	40.2	39.7	39.9	39.5	39.2	38.8	37.6
Woollen and worsted	414	81.6	81.1	81.6	81.4	82.2	81.9	80.3	79.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	113.8	114.9	116.1	116.4	119.1	117.7	118.2	116.3
Carpets	419	35.6	35.3	35.4	35.3	34.7	33.8	33.4	32.7
Textile finishing	423	46.2	46.8	47.4	47.1	46.8	46.4	46.8	46.2
Clothing	441-449	290.6	291.8	295.2	294.9	297.1	293.6	292.9	290.5

[1] Employees in employment at middle of each month.

Table 7 Crude trade balance[1]

£ million at current prices

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr
Textile fibres (division 26)															
Exports	87.3	108.1	172.1	201.8	183.5	260.6	308.2	64.8	59.8	78.4	92.6	81.6	67.9	66.1	62.8
Imports	150.0	213.7	322.4	310.5	263.4	438.3	467.3	113.7	103.1	120.3	140.6	127.5	95.0	104.2	129.5
Balance	−62.7	−105.6	−150.3	−108.7	−79.9	−177.7	−159.1	−48.9	−43.3	−41.9	−48.0	−45.9	−27.1	−38.1	−66.7
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc (division 65)															
Exports	425.8	445.4	589.5	745.8	698.2	934.2	1 147.0	230.9	225.3	274.6	287.7	292.2	280.5	286.6	303.4
Imports	324.9	369.7	514.9	688.2	682.8	911.4	1 118.7	225.3	213.7	259.7	288.9	274.8	270.2	284.8	342.4
Balance	+100.9	+75.7	+74.6	+57.6	+15.4	+22.8	+28.3	+5.6	+11.6	+14.9	−1.2	+17.4	+10.3	+1.8	−39.0
Clothing (division 84)															
Exports	129.5	144.3	179.6	230.0	265.5	412.3	598.0	67.7	115.4	135.1	119.2	126.9	172.8	179.1	144.7
Imports	178.2	218.8	333.6	402.4	505.1	683.8	766.6	166.4	176.3	182.8	201.5	177.0	199.5	188.6	215.0
Balance	−48.7	−74.5	−154.0	−172.4	−239.6	−271.5	−168.6	−78.7	−60.9	−47.7	−82.3	−50.1	−26.7	−9.5	−70.3

[1] Imports cif, exports fob.

Table 8 Imports[1]

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (division 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (division 65)										Clothing (division 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste	Wool tops	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns	Cotton yarns and thread	Continuous filament yarns	Spun man-made fibre yarns	Cotton woven fabrics	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics	Man-made fibre woven fabrics	Knitted fabrics	Carpets	Total yarns, fabrics, etc	Made-up clothing	Hosiery and knitted garments	Total clothing
1971	16.9	2.8	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	12.2	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	4.3	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	15.8	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1973	35.4	5.3	322.4	11.0	15.5	70.7	17.0	103.5	11.8	115.3	12.7	21.3	514.9	197.8	112.3	333.6
1974	57.2	4.8	310.5	9.5	42.8	105.2	30.2	130.5	13.5	154.5	16.4	23.0	688.2	243.9	134.1	402.4
1975	45.5	3.8	263.4	11.1	28.3	92.2	28.7	125.7	16.6	167.2	18.5	27.4	682.8	307.5	166.7	505.1
1976	59.3	4.2	438.3	17.1	41.8	127.5	41.2	190.7	19.1	196.4	22.8	36.7	911.4	404.1	238.4	683.8
1977	71.0	6.8	467.3	22.7	54.7	154.0	49.3	219.2	31.2	259.3	24.3	46.0	1 118.7	437.8	272.8	766.6
1975																
1st qtr	10.4	1.0	56.1	2.2	6.6	20.7	5.9	31.7	3.2	44.5	3.6	5.9	166.8	68.0	37.2	111.0
2nd	10.8	0.8	74.2	3.0	6.8	20.6	6.8	29.8	5.0	41.4	4.3	6.7	166.0	79.4	39.5	125.1
3rd	12.1	1.1	70.4	2.8	7.0	24.9	7.0	30.1	5.0	39.9	5.4	6.7	167.4	75.7	45.9	130.7
4th	12.2	0.9	62.7	3.1	7.9	26.0	9.0	34.1	3.4	41.4	5.2	8.0	182.6	84.4	44.1	138.3
1976																
1st qtr	14.5	0.9	101.2	3.6	9.5	29.4	9.8	43.6	4.0	47.6	4.6	8.2	212.7	97.9	52.5	158.3
2nd	14.7	1.1	113.7	4.2	9.0	31.4	10.6	53.0	4.7	43.7	5.4	8.8	225.3	104.3	53.2	166.4
3rd	15.4	1.0	103.1	4.2	9.2	30.0	9.3	44.6	5.1	47.2	6.0	8.5	213.7	100.2	64.1	176.3
4th	14.7	1.2	120.3	5.1	14.1	36.7	11.5	49.5	5.3	57.9	6.8	11.3	259.7	101.7	68.6	182.8
1977																
1st qtr	19.0	1.2	40.6	5.8	14.8	40.1	11.6	57.9	6.2	67.0	6.6	10.0	288.9	117.7	71.0	201.5
2nd	19.0	1.6	127.5	5.4	14.7	37.9	12.0	57.0	8.1	56.8	5.9	10.8	274.8	102.5	62.0	177.0
3rd	15.4	1.8	95.0	5.5	12.6	36.3	11.2	52.4	8.7	66.8	5.4	11.1	270.2	110.7	73.1	199.5
4th	17.6	2.2	104.2	6.0	12.6	39.7	14.5	51.9	8.2	68.7	6.4	14.1	284.8	106.9	66.7	188.6
1978																
1st qtr	20.2	2.9	129.5	7.2	15.1	43.8	14.1	67.5	10.8	80.5	6.7	13.5	342.4	131.4	69.5	215.0

[1] See footnote to table 9.
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

Table 9 Exports

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (division 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (division 65)										Clothing (division 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste	Wool tops	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns	Cotton yarns and thread	Continuous filament yarns	Spun man-made fibre yarns	Cotton woven fabrics	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics	Man-made fibre woven fabrics	Knitted fabrics	Carpets	Total fabrics, etc	Made-up clothing	Hosiery and knitted garments	Total clothing
1971	45.5	16.3	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	34.2	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	19.8	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	40.7	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1973	77.7	38.1	172.1	37.0	17.0	110.0	18.6	39.5	91.5	49.9	43.1	63.0	589.5	86.9	68.0	179.6
1974	118.7	26.2	201.8	41.6	22.0	136.5	28.1	52.0	106.6	68.6	44.9	85.0	745.8	113.4	81.8	230.0
1975	101.3	28.6	183.5	37.5	18.5	112.8	23.3	46.9	92.5	68.2	44.3	74.6	698.2	137.1	89.3	265.5
1976	124.0	50.5	260.6	56.0	26.8	157.8	33.3	72.0	105.2	90.5	51.7	113.0	934.2	210.6	147.8	412.3
1977	153.2	56.9	308.2	77.5	27.3	174.5	36.1	94.4	151.4	112.0	56.9	141.5	1 147.0	320.9	215.8	598.0
1975																
1st qtr	26.2	5.2	43.2	8.3	4.6	26.0	5.9	12.1	21.9	17.6	8.2	16.9	165.1	27.0	17.2	52.5
2nd	32.1	7.0	52.1	9.4	4.4	28.0	5.9	10.7	24.4	16.7	11.8	17.5	174.5	29.8	16.8	54.8
3rd	21.4	8.0	41.3	8.7	3.9	25.8	4.6	11.2	23.8	15.0	11.4	16.3	161.4	37.9	26.8	75.2
4th	21.6	8.4	46.9	11.1	5.6	32.1	6.9	12.9	22.4	18.9	12.9	23.9	197.2	42.4	28.5	83.0
1976																
1st qtr	26.9	11.0	57.6	11.1	5.3	35.4	7.7	16.1	19.7	20.6	10.9	24.4	203.4	37.8	25.3	74.1
2nd	30.3	13.4	64.8	13.7	6.8	39.4	8.5	16.6	27.6	22.2	12.5	27.3	230.9	48.2	28.5	87.7
3rd	29.1	11.6	59.8	13.6	6.8	38.9	7.1	15.8	28.5	21.0	13.6	26.0	225.3	58.3	42.8	115.4
4th	37.7	14.5	78.4	17.6	7.9	44.1	10.0	23.5	29.4	26.7	14.7	35.3	274.6	66.3	51.2	135.1
1977																
1st qtr	46.1	18.0	92.6	20.0	7.1	45.7	10.3	24.2	31.2	28.4	13.8	37.4	287.7	65.2	40.6	119.2
2nd	40.2	15.8	81.6	19.9	7.7	47.5	9.5	22.1	37.5	29.3	14.1	36.4	292.2	72.5	41.0	126.9
3rd	35.6	11.7	67.9	17.8	6.1	40.9	7.2	23.3	42.9	27.0	14.0	33.4	280.5	89.8	65.6	172.8
4th	31.3	11.4	66.1	19.8	6.4	40.4	9.1	24.8	39.8	27.3	15.0	34.3	286.6	93.4	68.7	179.1
1978																
1st qtr	31.0	13.0	62.8	19.1	7.2	45.6	8.4	24.8	36.8	29.4	13.1	32.7	303.4	82.0	49.9	144.7

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

Table 10 **Imports of raw materials** £ million at current prices (cif)

	Greasy wool (268.1)		Degreased wool (268.2)		Fine animal hair (268.3 and part 268.59)		Raw cotton (263.1)	
	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m
1971	99	33	62	21	9	5	142	41
1972	130	56	77	23	18	13	137	44
1973	95	93	56	55	15	26	171	66
1974	65	67	56	48	9	21	93	61
1975	84	58	48	37	11	22	113	59
1976	112	121	50	54	15	50	122	95
1977	101	124	37	52	11	48	104	106
1975								
1st qtr	19	13	8	6	2	3	23	11
2nd	29	19	16	12	3	6	32	16
3rd	20	14	15	12	3	6	32	17
4th	16	12	9	7	3	7	26	15
1976								
1st qtr	35	32	10	10	3	8	38	23
2nd	28	28	17	17	5	14	34	25
3rd	24	27	13	15	3	10	26	22
4th	25	34	10	12	4	18	24	25
1977								
1st qtr	29	40	11	16	2	10	33	37
2nd	27	32	13	18	3	13	25	27
3rd	25	27	6	9	2	10	18	19
4th	20	25	7	9	4	15	28	23
1978								
1st qtr	34	43	10	15	3	12	28	21

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

million). Compared with 12 months previously, exports recorded an increase of 21 per cent in current prices (6 per cent in volume) against a rise of 7 per cent in imports (11 per cent in volume). Nearly one half of UK exports went to the EEC with 22 per cent going to the rest of western Europe. The share of these exports to individual countries remained broadly the same as in the first quarter of last year with the Irish Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, France, Norway and Sweden the most important markets.

The crude trade balance in yarns and fabrics (Div 65) has steadily become less favourable since the second quarter of 1977, and in the first quarter of 1978 recorded an adverse balance of £39 million at current prices. Imports increased by 19 per cent in value (14 per cent in volume) compared with the same period of last year, against a rise in exports of 5 per cent at current prices (a fall of 6 per cent in volume). Woollen and worsted fabrics have shown the highest growth both in exports, with increased sales to Japan, Iran, the United States and Federal Republic of Germany, and in imports.

It is not yet clear to what extent the normal seasonal pattern of imports has been distorted by the renegotiated multi-fibre arrangement which came into effect at the beginning of this year.

Inquiries: 01-212 6787.

Construction – better statistics, fewer forms

A quarterly survey of output and employment on new construction work, aimed at improving the quality of the statistics and eventually reduce form-filling by small firms is being launched in the last week of July by the Department of the Environment. The inquiry will cover a sample of the construction projects reported by private contractors, which provide the basis for the statistics of construction orders: each sampled project will be followed through to its completion, with new ones being added each quarter.

Proposals for a survey of this type were discussed at length with representatives of the building and civil engineering industries and the system has been tested in a voluntary pilot survey carried out since 1975 with the co-operation of about 200 contractors.

Under the existing ('firm-based') system, information is collected from a sample of firms about their output and employment in Great Britain as a whole with a comparatively crude sub-division of new work by type.

The object of the new ('project-based') system is to match output statistics with those already produced for new orders. One advantage of this is that estimates of the amount of outstanding work in hand will be provided, so giving a much sounder basis for assessing the health of the construction industry. Each project will then be classified into the same categories of work as used for the orders statistics, and separate output statistics for Scotland, Wales and the English regions will be produced for the first time.

As the new project-based inquiry will not cover repair and maintenance, the existing inquiry will remain the source of information on total construction activity. The present form will, however, be simplified so that there will be an overall reduction in the form-filling load on the industry, benefiting particularly the smaller firms. This simplification cannot be introduced until the project-based inquiry has been running for long enough to ensure that it is soundly established and providing reliable statistics on new work. Efforts are being made to ensure that the simplification of the present firm-based inquiry form is not delayed beyond the summer of 1979.

New companies registered in Northern Ireland in June

The number of new companies registered in Northern Ireland in June and nominal capital are as follows:

	June 1978	January to June 1978	June 1977
Public companies limited by shares	–	–	–
Private companies limited by shares	65	372	71
Private unlimited companies	1	1	–
Public companies limited by guarantee not having a share capital	1	3	–
Private companies limited by guarantee not having a share capital	–	7	–
Private companies limited by guarantee having a share capital	–	–	–
Total nominal capital of companies incorporated	£3 227 100	£16 905 426	£3 070 200

Inquiries: Belfast 3421.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842 or 01-215 5879.

Guide to government statistics

See centre pages

Footwear industry· orders, deliveries and stocks in April

In the three months ended April 1978, deliveries in the footwear industry were estimated to be 4 per cent lower on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis than in the three months ended January 1978. Net new orders were 37 per cent lower than in the previous three months, while at the end of April orders-on-hand were 4 per cent higher on the January 1978 level. The index of output in the three months ended April 1978 was 3 per cent lower than in the three months ended January 1978.

Detailed breakdown

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumers' expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor production series under the reference PQ 450.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (minimum list heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). In using the index numbers it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant price value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

The data on pairage and value relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC, employing 25 or more persons.

Inquiries: 01-212 6787

Index of output: orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of output 1970 = 100	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs	£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs
1966		33.6					16.4			
1967		37.8		16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6		17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6		15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9		16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5	55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5	59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2	85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974	107	44.3	79.5	14.3		30.9	14.4		31.3	18.0
1975	101	38.8	91.8	13.2		36.2	13.7		35.1	15.8
1976	101	46.8	132.9	13.8		42.8	13.1		39.4	14.4
1977	107	44.8	141.9	13.3		49.3	13.4		48.5	16.0
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1976 1st quarter	100	42.6	89.2	14.6	13.9	38.9	13.3	13.0	39.8	19.0
2nd	100	46.3	107.5	12.8	12.5	40.4	11.5	12.4	34.3	20.9
3rd	99	36.9	89.7	10.0	12.1	34.7	13.2	12.8	40.7	17.2
4th	104	46.8	132.9	17.6	16.5	57.3	14.3	14.0	42.9	14.4
1977 1st quarter	106	57.6	140.9	17.4	17.1	51.7	13.8	13.6	49.0	14.7
2nd	107	57.4	154.2	12.7	11.9	48.2	12.8	13.7	43.7	17.2
3rd	105	47.5	110.3	10.0	12.4	35.0	13.3	13.1	49.6	14.1
4th p	109	44.8	141.9	13.0	13.3	62.1	13.9	13.7	51.6	16.0
1978 1st quarter p	98	59.2	153.4	17.5	17.1	56.5	12.7	12.3	52.6	17.2
1976 January	103	38.9	88.2	13.2	15.5	33.9	13.1	13.7	37.6	
February	100	40.0	89.3	14.1	13.3	40.3	12.9	12.8	39.2	
March	96	42.6	89.2	16.5	12.9	42.5	13.9	12.4	42.6	
April	100	43.2	94.4	12.2	9.5	39.7	11.6	12.2	34.5	
May	100	48.0	108.4	15.9	14.8	47.0	11.1	12.5	33.0	
June	99	46.3	107.5	10.2	13.2	34.4	11.8	12.4	35.3	
July	96	40.8	90.7	6.3	11.3	20.2	11.8	12.4	37.0	
August	98	38.1	87.9	8.8	11.7	33.7	11.4	12.3	36.6	
September	104	36.9	89.7	15.1	13.4	50.3	16.2	13.9	48.5	
October	103	44.9	111.7	23.6	18.2	67.6	15.6	13.8	45.7	
November	101	45.9	126.0	15.6	13.1	59.1	14.6	13.2	44.8	
December	108	46.8	132.9	13.6	18.2	45.0	12.6	15.0	38.1	
1977 January	102	51.8	133.8	16.8	20.9	42.7	11.9	12.9	41.8	
February	107	54.2	136.9	16.4	15.5	52.6	14.0	13.8	49.5	
March	108	57.6	140.9	19.1	14.9	59.7	15.6	13.9	55.7	
April	104	60.4	153.5	14.8	12.0	53.0	12.0	13.2	40.3	
May	111	62.6	164.0	15.8	14.1	56.4	13.7	14.7	45.9	
June	106	57.4	154.2	7.5	9.8	35.2	12.7	13.2	45.0	
July	99	53.7	135.4	8.0	15.2	23.5	11.7	12.9	42.2	
August	108	47.2	123.7	6.5	8.2	36.5	13.0	13.3	48.2	
September	107	47.5	110.3	15.7	13.8	45.2	15.4	13.1	58.6	
October p	110	44.7	128.5	12.5	9.6	74.6	15.3	13.6	56.5	
November p	108	41.4	134.5	11.6	9.7	61.6	14.9	13.4	55.6	
December p	110	44.8	141.9	14.7	20.6	50.1	11.4	14.1	42.7	
1978 January p	95	53.1	137.6	20.1	23.8	43.6	11.8	12.2	47.8	
February p	97	54.2	139.2	13.6	12.9	54.0	12.5	12.4	52.4	
March p	101	59.2	153.4	18.7	14.6	71.8	13.7	12.2	57.6	
April p	106	55.0	162.1	7.5	6.4	56.6	11.7	13.6	47.8	

p Provisional.

[1] Based on early returns, seasonally adjusted deliveries in May are expected to be 11¾ million pairs.

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Wholesale price indices in June

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ½ per cent in June to 286.2 (1970 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was also ½ per cent higher. Half of the increase was due to higher prices for vehicles and for products of the bricks, cement etc industries. The index increased by 2 per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for motor cars and commercial vehicles accounted for most of the 1½ per cent increase in the index for the vehicles industry.

Half of the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the bricks, cement etc industries was accounted for by higher prices for building bricks, cement and precast concrete products. This index has increased by 4 per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for glass (other than container) accounted for more than half of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the pottery and glass industries. Price rises for pottery tiles were also significant in this index.

Almost half of the ½ per cent increase in the index for the electrical engineering index was accounted for by higher prices for electrical machinery.

Lower prices for fertilisers offset increases for other products in the index for the chemicals and allied industries.

Higher prices for animal and poultry foods and for bacon curing, meat and fish products again accounted for most of the ¾ per cent rise in June in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. This index increased by 3 per cent in the

More about wholesale price indices

General inquiries and	01-215 3544
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Tables 3a and 4a	
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textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	01-215 3548
Tables 3b, 4b and 5	01-215 3173

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1970 = 100

1968 Sic Orders or MLH Numbers		1977			1978		1977			1978					
		2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr p	Jun	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	347.7	340.5	330.6	326.7	340.6	345.2	329.9	328.0	324.9	324.2	331.0	337.4	341.5	342.9
	Materials [1]	356.1	347.6	336.6	331.7	345.6	353.0	335.8	333.7	329.9	329.2	336.1	342.0	346.6	348.1
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	267.8	273.0	273.3	278.5	293.1	271.1	273.3	273.6	276.6	276.6	282.2	293.2	293.0	293.1
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	359.0	355.8	345.2	335.9	352.6	357.2	344.1	341.6	333.1	333.1	341.5	349.2	353.9	354.7
	Materials [1]	372.0	367.7	355.5	344.1	361.1	369.4	354.2	351.3	341.2	341.1	350.0	357.2	362.6	363.5
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	320.1	309.8	303.8	310.9	319.0	318.3	303.9	303.7	310.8	309.3	312.5	317.1	318.9	320.9
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	322.9	308.0	302.7	310.8	318.1	319.1	303.0	302.8	311.2	309.0	312.2	315.4	318.1	320.8
	Materials	323.4	307.8	302.3	310.7	317.9	319.4	302.6	302.4	311.1	308.9	312.0	315.1	317.9	320.6
	Fuel [2]	309.1	312.2	311.6	314.5	322.8	312.4	311.6	311.7	313.4	313.4	316.8	322.8	322.7	322.8
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	321.2	308.0	302.4	309.5	315.1	317.7	302.9	302.2	309.7	307.9	310.9	312.7	315.1	317.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	330.4	327.0	326.7	325.8	340.4	329.4	325.6	326.7	323.3	324.1	329.9	336.6	340.0	344.7
311 and 312	Steel industries	319.7	324.4	327.2	323.8	332.4	320.2	328.4	326.3	323.9	323.3	324.3	328.5	333.1	335.6
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	220.0	213.6	213.9	203.6	211.2	215.9	211.8	214.4	206.2	201.4	203.1	207.2	211.9	214.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	289.1	294.9	301.7	306.5	315.6	289.8	301.5	302.2	305.1	305.9	308.5	312.5	316.1	318.1
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	252.3	251.4	254.6	256.7	265.1	250.8	253.6	255.5	256.5	255.5	258.1	262.6	265.2	267.6
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	281.7	285.4	294.2	296.8	302.4	282.6	294.3	294.6	296.2	296.8	297.4	300.6	302.6	304.1
Order XII	Metal goods industries	302.6	305.8	312.4	317.0	327.3	301.1	312.4	311.3	313.7	316.1	321.3	324.1	327.5	330.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	297.1	290.3	286.9	288.2	303.8	294.5	285.2	286.8	284.8	287.3	292.5	299.3	304.8	307.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	246.9	249.3	250.4	253.7	258.5	247.3	250.3	250.9	253.1	253.2	254.9	256.9	258.9	259.7
461,464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc industries	313.8	321.4	325.6	332.0	339.7	318.4	325.5	326.5	330.3	330.9	334.8	337.7	339.1	342.2
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	306.3	315.9	320.3	326.3	332.4	311.2	320.3	320.8	325.7	326.0	327.3	330.1	332.6	334.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	327.4	329.5	323.8	320.6	322.9	328.9	323.9	321.6	321.2	320.5	320.1	320.8	322.5	325.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	317.6	314.1	291.8	282.6	288.4	318.3	291.9	288.5	282.4	281.4	284.0	286.9	289.3	289.0
Order XX	Construction materials	294.0	301.4	305.3	308.9	317.3	297.3	305.6	306.0	307.0	308.6	311.2	314.4	317.1	320.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	299.8	308.2	310.8	313.5	321.8	303.7	311.2	310.9	311.4	313.1	316.0	319.0	321.2	325.3

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1977			1978		1977			1976					
		2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr p	Jun	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
361	Electrical machinery industry	268.3	271.3	276.8	280.6	289.5	268.3	276.3	277.2	279.5	279.7	282.6	286.9	289.8	291.8
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	197.7	188.9	188.9	187.8	197.7	193.9	187.1	190.1	189.0	186.1	188.4	194.0	197.8	201.4
364	Radio and electronic components industry	266.7	270.7	275.4	279.0	285.4	267.3	275.1	276.0	278.1	278.6	280.4	283.5	285.4	287.2
368	Domestic appliances industry	260.2	264.6	269.2	273.8	280.6	260.8	269.1	269.7	272.4	273.3	275.6	278.4	280.9	282.6
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	259.0	259.7	264.1	264.7	270.4	257.4	263.5	264.9	265.2	263.5	265.5	268.8	270.2	272.3
381	Motor vehicle industry	291.0	298.4	304.1	310.4	319.1	292.4	304.4	304.5	308.2	309.9	313.1	316.5	319.6	321.3
411	Man-made fibres industry	284.6	286.5	284.4	282.3	288.8	286.0	284.0	283.9	280.7	281.5	284.6	288.5	288.7	289.3
414	Woollen and worsted industry	315.9	309.0	306.7	300.2	330.4	313.9	305.0	305.0	296.7	299.1	304.8	317.0	333.2	340.9
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	277.5	275.5	271.8	272.5	277.9	278.0	271.6	270.9	271.8	272.1	273.5	276.1	277.8	279.7
450	Footwear industry	245.6	248.5	249.6	251.5	256.6	246.2	249.7	249.6	250.9	251.3	252.2	254.7	257.0	258.1
481	Paper and board making industry	325.1	318.2	284.3	270.9	278.0	325.6	284.6	279.4	270.4	269.6	272.6	275.9	279.4	278.7

p Provisional.

latest three months.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12-month period fell for the eleventh successive month to 9 per cent in June. The increase over the latest six months (which includes the seasonally high January) was 4¾ per cent.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased by ½ per cent in June to 342.9. Over the last 12 months the index has fallen by ¾ per cent.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry, other than the food, drink and tobacco industries, increased by ¼ per cent in June although the most significant change was lower crude oil prices resulting from a slight appreciation of sterling against the dollar. This index has increased by 3¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for several metals, especially tin and cobalt, were mainly responsible for the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the non-ferrous metals industry. This index has increased by 5¾per cent in the latest three months. Higher prices for copper made the most significant contribution to the 1 per cent increase in the index for electrical engineering industries.

More than half of the 1½ per cent increase in the index for the chemicals and allied industries was accounted for by higher prices for shellac.

Higher prices for bricks and cement were responsible for about half of the 1¼ and 1 per cent increases in the housebuilding and construction materials indices respectively.

The 1 per cent increase in the index for the timber industries was mainly accounted for by higher prices for imported softwood, plywood and hardwood.

A further rise in mohair prices again accounted for more than half of the ¾ per cent increase in the index for the textile industries. There were also higher prices for wool and lower prices for jute. Over the latest three months this index has increased by 5 per cent.

Lower prices for woodpulp for papermaking helped to keep the paper industries index static.

The provisional index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries rose by ¾ per cent in June. Higher prices for imported cereals and home-produced milk and potatoes were partially offset by lower prices for imported cocoa beans and home-produced bacon pigs. This index increased by 2¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry*, 14 April 1978.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are significant. These revisions will be notified when the series are next published.

6 A list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom supplementary to those shown in table 3a is published in table 4a in April, August and December. Similarly a list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom supplementary to those shown in table 3b is published in table 4b.

Table 2 **Price index numbers of output (home sales)**

1970 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH Numbers		1977			1978		1977			1978					
		2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr p	Jun	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	259.2	267.7	272.1	279.0	284.5	262.4	272.0	273.3	277.1	279.2	280.6	282.7	284.6	286.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	264.4	272.9	279.1	286.8	292.7	267.0	279.3	280.5	284.8	287.1	288.6	290.8	292.7	294.5
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to229	Food manufacturing industries	282.9	295.6	295.1	300.0	307.7	288.9	293.8	296.5	298.2	300.3	301.5	304.9	307.9	310.2
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	279.1	294.8	297.2	303.2	310.6	285.5	295.7	299.4	301.2	303.5	304.8	308.5	310.9	312.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	248.5	256.9	261.3	268.5	271.9	251.0	261.4	262.3	267.3	268.6	269.6	270.9	272.3	272.5
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	286.4	291.9	300.3	305.1	310.7	285.7	299.7	300.6	304.8	304.7	305.8	308.2	311.1	312.8
311 and 312	Steel industries	313.1	321.6	334.7	342.9	346.5	313.3	334.8	334.9	341.7	342.9	344.0	345.7	346.8	347.0
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	258.3	267.6	275.2	284.1	290.8	260.9	275.3	277.1	281.5	284.6	286.3	288.7	290.7	293.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	264.3	273.2	281.4	291.2	297.8	266.4	281.6	283.6	289.1	291.3	293.2	296.3 p	298.0	299.1
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	217.3	227.4	233.2	243.2	245.3	218.3	232.2	236.3	242.2	243.4	244.1	244.6	245.4	246.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	232.6	237.8	245.5	251.3	258.1	234.2	246.6	247.0	249.0	251.3	253.5	256.5	258.1	259.7
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	293.5	308.6	316.4	329.2	335.9	298.3	315.8	318.8	325.0	331.1	331.6	332.9	334.9	340.0
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	272.1	278.2	287.3	294.8	304.6	273.6	287.4	288.5	291.8	294.9	297.6	302.4	304.7	306.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	241.6	244.7	247.6	254.5	258.2	242.7	247.5	248.4	253.6	254.5	255.5	257.2	258.2	259.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	206.6	213.3	218.7	226.6	230.2	208.4	219.0	219.7	225.0	226.6	228.1	229.1	230.6	231.0
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	198.4	204.4	209.9	216.2	219.7	200.1	209.9	210.9	214.6	216.3	217.6	218.7	220.0	220.3
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc industries	294.7	309.5	317.7	322.6	335.1	301.9	318.2	318.9	320.0	321.6	326.2	331.3	334.7	339.2
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	266.2	272.2	285.1	292.8	300.2	268.4	286.0	287.5	289.5	293.4	295.5	299.0	299.4	302.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	275.7	280.8	286.3	299.4	298.4	278.1	286.4	287.1	292.3	294.9	296.0	297.5	298.4	299.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	284.4	290.1	294.9	296.4	300.1	286.2	295.0	295.2	295.6	296.5	297.1	298.9	300.4	300.9

p Provisional.

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1968 SIC		1977	1978			
		Jun	Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
Mining and quarrying						
101	Coal	402.5	441.1	441.0	441.0	441.0
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	316.2	334.0	334.8	343.8	353.3
102/1	Granite and limestone roadstone	295.6	312.9	314.7	324.7	330.6
	Coated limestone roadstone	377.4	388.7	388.7	402.0	407.1
	Granite and other chippings	264.7	281.8	283.8	292.6	301.4
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction					
	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	310.6	336.8	344.1	345.7	358.3
	Sand and gravel – delivered	248.0	265.4	272.4	273.6	273.6
Food, drink and tobacco						
240	Tobacco	213.8	219.7	219.7	219.7	219.7
Coal and petroleum products						
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel					
	Foundry coke	468.7	491.9	510.1	510.1	510.1
262	Mineral oil refining					
	Petroleum products	497.6	497.6	497.6	497.6	497.6
	Motor spirit two star (including duty) [1]	243.3	226.8	226.8	226.8	226.8
	Medium fuel oil (950-secs including duty) [1]	505.4	505.4	505.4	505.4	505.4
	Derv fuel (including duty) [1]	240.6	240.6	240.6	240.6	240.6
263	Lubricating oils and greases	295.5	288.7	288.7	292.5	292.5
Chemicals and allied industries						
271	General chemicals	287.8	294.8	295.9	296.1	297.2
271/1	Inorganic chemicals (including inorganic gases)	278.2	299.2	302.0	303.4	304.0
271/2	Organic chemicals (including organic gases)	310.6	306.4	305.8	305.0	306.2
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations					
	Pharmaceutical chemicals	260.7	283.8	286.0	285.2	282.8 b
	Pharmaceutical preparations	220.4	238.0	241.3	244.0	244.2
273	Toilet preparations	221.5	238.1	239.7	241.2	242.3
274	Paint	260.2	289.5	291.2	296.1	296.4 e
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber					
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	244.5	250.4	251.6	251.9	252.9 e
	Polyolefin moulding materials	248.1	245.0	245.7	245.8	246.3 e a
	Polyvinyl chlorides	283.0	283.0	284.4	285.0	286.3 e a
279	Other chemical industries					
279/3	Explosives, fireworks etc	279.1	315.1	315.1	315.1	315.1
Metal manufacture						
311/2	Steel					
	Steel sheets	286.5	312.6	312.6	312.6	312.6
	Electrical steel sheets	297.0	325.9	325.9	325.9	325.9
	Stainless steel sheets	235.4	235.9	235.9	235.9	235.9
	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical)	295.5	325.8	325.8	325.8	325.8
	Galvanised steel sheets	290.2	314.5	314.5	314.5	314.5
	Tinplate	308.6	358.1	358.1	355.8	354.2
	Semi-finished steels	349.1	359.8	365.3	367.3	367.3 a
	Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	364.0	382.6	392.3	395.9	395.9 a
	Semi-finished steels for alloy stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	303.8	316.4	333.2	339.3	339.3 a
	Semi-finished steels for drop-forgings and stampings	353.0	373.8	373.8	373.8	373.8 a
	Semi-finished steels for tubes	360.1	367.6	370.3	371.2	371.2 a
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings) (using Public Sector indicators)	361.2	379.4	387.5	390.4	390.4 a
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplates, tubes, forgings and castings)	314.1	341.1	342.5	343.5	343.5
	Steel wire rods	319.9	322.6	322.6	322.6	322.6
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	347.7	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4
	Steel plates (alloy)	334.2	341.8	341.8	341.8	341.8
	Steel plates (non-alloy)	303.8	354.7	354.7	354.7	354.7
	Steel sheet piling	341.2	391.8	391.8	391.8	391.8
	Heavy steel bars and sections	333.4	384.2	384.2	384.2	384.2
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	325.9	336.1	339.1	339.1	339.1
	Hot rolled steel strip	357.1	357.3	357.3	357.3	357.3 a
	Bright steel bars (non-alloy)	315.7	337.2	339.4	344.6	344.6
	Cold rolled steel strip (non-alloy)	313.1	329.9	329.9	333.7	333.7 a
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	279.2	299.1	319.7	327.2	327.2 a
	Finished stainless steels	256.2	253.2	253.2	253.2	253.2
	High speed tool and magnet steel	297.5	297.5	297.5	297.5	297.5 a
	Steel castings	292.1	318.8	327.8	333.4	334.6
	Carbon steel castings	297.9	322.0	336.3	339.3	341.0
	Stainless and heat resisting alloy steel castings	252.5	275.6	278.1	290.3	290.4
	Other alloy steel castings	315.6	351.2	354.8	359.8	361.0
	Structural steel	322.1	358.7	358.7	358.7	358.7
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	393.4	427.9	428.1	436.6	443.4 a
312	Steel tubes					
	Steel tubes and fittings	337.9	381.8	386.2	387.3	387.3 e
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	340.8	385.6	389.6	390.5	390.5 e
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	363.1	417.6	417.6	417.6	417.6 a
	Pipe fittings	286.8	319.1	327.2	332.4	332.4
313	Iron castings etc	319.2	350.0	354.6	358.4	360.8 a
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	312.2	342.2	347.6	352.1	355.0 a
313/4	Other iron castings					
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	331.3	360.5	360.5	362.1	364.2 e
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys					
	Wrought aluminium	277.6	298.5	295.1	300.7	303.6
	Aluminium: Rolled	282.2	310.1	295.7	302.3	302.3 e
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	279.0	291.8	295.3	295.0	295.0 e
	Aluminium: Castings	283.6	298.1	298.9	311.2	321.0 b
	Aluminium: Forgings	242.6	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys					
	Copper tubes	164.0	151.0	159.0	165.5	174.2
	Brass ingots	166.5	140.5	145.5	147.5	154.1 a
Mechanical engineering						
331	Agricultural machinery	285.2	323.6 p	324.5 p	327.7	328.2
	Soil preparation and cultivating machinery	283.2	326.7 p	327.1 p	328.2	328.3
	Harvesting, threshing, feed-processing machinery etc	293.4	330.0	331.2	334.7	335.1
	Pick-up balers	290.9	339.5	340.3	341.0	341.0
	Grinding mills and meal mixers	279.8	320.4	329.5	332.3	335.3
	Milking machines	272.7	315.8 p	315.8 p	316.7	316.7
	Other agricultural machinery (spraying machinery, general purpose elevators and conveyors etc)	273.1	308.2 p	308.7 p	317.4	319.5 b
332	Metal-working machine tools	290.0	322.8	329.1 p	331.4	335.0
332/1	Metal-cutting machine tools	291.2	328.5	335.2 p	338.2	342.8
332/2	Metal-forming machine tools	285.4	311.4	315.4	317.6	319.1
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	256.2	282.3 p	286.1 p	287.4	288.5
333/1	Pumps	246.8	270.2	277.0	277.3	279.3
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps	247.8	277.6	279.5	281.2	281.2
	Industrial pumps	246.7	269.8	276.8	277.1	279.1
	Centrifugal, turbine and axial flow pumps	254.4	279.4	282.3	282.7	285.7
333/2	Industrial valves	276.0	300.5	305.2	307.3	308.3 e
	Iron valves	286.1	314.0	316.0	318.4	320.0 e
	Steel valves	280.6	309.1	311.9	312.2	312.2
	Non-ferrous valves	260.9	277.2	286.9	291.1	292.9 e
333/3	Air and gas compressors	272.5	308.2 p	310.8 p	311.0	311.0
333/4	Fluid power equipment					
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	240.0	266.0	266.4 p	268.6	270.2 e
	Pneumatic fluid power and control equipment	208.8	233.8	235.4	235.4	235.4
334	Stationary internal combustion engines and steam turbines	273.6	312.0	317.2 p	319.2	320.8 e
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	282.0	310.0	310.8	312.8	314.4
	Contractors' plant and parts	281.8	310.1	310.5	312.6	313.7 a
	Excavators, trenchers, diggers etc	313.9	345.1	345.5	352.3	353.1
	Concrete mixers	264.0	304.2	307.9	308.6	312.3 e
	Dumpers	265.6	300.0	300.5	300.5	300.5
	Crawler tractors	252.7	281.0	281.0	281.0	281.0 a
	Crushing and screening plant and parts	275.7	299.7	303.8	306.5	313.0 e a
337	Mechanical handling equipment	258.3	286.1	289.8 p	293.5	294.8
337/2	Cranes	254.2	282.9	283.2	286.5	286.5
337/4	Lifting and winding devices	266.8	290.9	292.0	295.5	299.2
337/5	Powered industrial trucks and tractors	280.2	307.0	314.0	317.2	318.2
339/1	Mining machinery	234.0	249.1 p	250.2 p	250.8	252.6 e
339/3	Commercial and industrial refrigeration machinery	273.1	297.9	298.8	299.9	303.6 e
339/5	Scales and weighing machinery	273.4	301.7	304.4	304.4	320.6
339/6	Portable power tools	235.6	255.8	256.0	256.2	258.2
339/7	Food and drink processing machinery	262.4	292.5	295.5	296.6	297.6
339/9	Miscellaneous machinery	265.3	293.0 p	295.4 p	296.3	298.3 e
Instrument engineering						
352	Clocks, watches and time recorders	240.3	273.7	273.7	273.7	274.8
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	218.2	244.6	245.2	245.4	246.1
354/1	Optical instruments					
	Microscopes	221.9	263.0	263.0	263.0	264.0 eb
354/2	Other scientific and industrial instruments					
	Process measuring and control instruments	226.0	260.1	260.1	260.1	260.5 b
	Analytical instruments	200.7	224.3	224.6	224.7	225.4
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	167.2	185.8	187.2	187.2	187.2
	Electrical testing, measuring and control instruments	210.8	228.1	230.3	230.8	231.2

a No longer published or available from September. b No longer published from September but available on request. For further details see *Trade and Industry*, 19 May, page 393.

Table 3a *continued*

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	1978 Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
	Electrical engineering					
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	166.7	172.9 p	173.1 p	172.8	173.6 e
365/1	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	197.0	222.7	222.7	222.7	222.7
	Gramophone records	203.5	230.7	230.7	230.7	230.7
	Pre-recorded tapes – cassettes	199.7	221.8	221.8	221.8	221.8
	Pre-recorded tapes – cartridges	170.1	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
365/2	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	163.3	167.5 p	167.7 p	167.3	168.3 e
	Domestic television receivers[a]	166.3	169.6 p	169.5 p	169.7	170.4 e
	Domestic television receivers – colour[a]	149.1	155.6 p	155.3 p	156.0	156.6 e
	Domestic television receivers – monochrome[a]	171.2	173.6	173.6	173.6	174.3 e
	Record players and tape recorders	155.0	154.3	155.4	154.8	155.9 e a
368	Domestic electrical appliances	216.6	238.7	242.0	244.3	245.3
	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	226.3	247.1	256.1	257.5	257.7
	Electric cookers	227.8	247.9	260.0	260.3	260.3
	Domestic electrical heating appliances	229.8	255.3	258.2	258.4	261.6
	Electric fires	237.4	261.1	268.7	269.2	269.2 a
	Electric water heaters, wash boilers etc	278.3	309.6	310.2	310.2	332.3
	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	227.3	256.3	256.3	258.0	259.3
	Domestic electric flat irons	247.0	275.3	275.7	281.3	282.1 e
	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	209.4	225.1	225.1	229.3	230.6 e
	Domestic electric refrigerators	221.9	234.7	234.7	240.6	242.5 e a
369/2 and 369/3	Batteries and accumulators	276.4	291.8	292.0	292.0	293.7 e
369/4	Electric lamps and fluorescent tubes	240.6	252.6	255.5	255.5	256.6 e
	Vehicles					
380	Wheeled tractors	366.4	400.2	402.0	410.3	421.9
381	Motor vehicles					
	Passenger cars	291.8	326.2	326.4	327.4	332.6
	Passenger cars[a]	266.0	297.4	297.6	298.5	303.2
	Commercial and public service vehicles	318.5	356.1	356.6	360.0	368.4
	Commercial vehicles	322.0	360.8	360.8	364.1	372.6
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons Gross Vehicle Weight	322.5	364.2	364.2	366.3	373.7
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons Gross Vehicle Weight	329.1	362.5	362.5	367.2	378.1
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons Gross Vehicle Weight	291.7	320.9	321.7	332.0	342.1
	Commercial vehicles not exceeding 1½ tons Gross Vehicle Weight	325.5	369.0	369.0	369.0	374.7 a
	Commercial vehicles and chassis over 1½ tons Gross Vehicle Weight	315.2	349.8	350.2	355.6	363.8 a
	Public service vehicles	308.1	335.7	340.2	346.1	353.6
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
390	Engineers' small tools and gauges					
	Engineers' cutting tools	245.4	269.2 c	269.4	269.6	270.9
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	201.8	216.9	219.1	219.1	238.4
	Engineers' cutting tools and parts: non-diamond	246.5	270.7	270.7	271.0	271.0 a
	Hacksaw blades	269.8	296.4	296.4	296.4	296.4
391	Hand tools and implements	300.7	338.9	338.9	341.6	341.8
392	Cutlery and tableware etc	261.5	287.2	292.3	292.3	294.6
393	Nuts and bolts etc	332.1	376.0	376.1	376.1	378.0 e a
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	353.0	385.9	386.0	386.0	387.9 e
399	Metal industries not elsewhere specified					
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	237.7	262.7	264.4	264.4	268.3 a
	Metal non-domestic furniture	247.0	275.7	278.1	278.1	281.6 a
	Metal chairs	213.3	227.5	231.9	231.9	240.3 a
	Metal cabinets	241.3	276.4	276.4	276.4	284.4
399/2	Metal windows and door frames					
	Metal windows	412.1	439.2	447.2	449.6	450.6
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	218.2	244.1	246.6	246.7	248.9
	Gas cookers	219.8	245.6	245.6	245.6	247.9
	Gas water heaters and wash boilers	238.8	260.1	263.1	263.1	265.6
	Gas fires and space heaters	206.6	234.6	241.9	242.1	244.1
	Gas water heaters and gas fires	215.5	241.7	247.7	247.9	250.0 a
399/12	Miscellaneous metal goods					
	Catering equipment	242.0	262.1	265.0	269.9	272.9
	Plumbers' brassware	215.6	229.6	234.1	237.1	237.1
	Domestic oil burning appliances	274.3	299.9	299.9	302.2	302.2 a
	Textiles					
411	Man-made fibres production	198.8	200.1	199.9	201.2	201.5
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	244.1	231.5	232.8	235.6	236.7 e b
	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	276.9	257.5	258.8	262.8	264.1 e a
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made-fibres	258.6	264.0	265.4	266.4	267.2 e
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	274.1	263.4	265.3	267.1	268.1 e
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	237.9	255.5	256.0	256.2	256.9 e a
414	Woollen and worsted	287.8	296.7	299.5	302.6	304.4
414/2	Worsted spinning	274.8	279.9	282.4	287.1	289.5 e
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	294.8	297.8	299.6	302.3	304.5 e
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	212.3	219.7	220.2	228.0	228.9 e
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	200.0	214.2	217.7 p	218.3	218.6 b
419	Carpets and rugs	250.4	270.0	270.3	270.4	270.6
	Carpets	250.1	269.6	269.9	269.9	270.1 a
	Carpets-woven	278.1	301.2	301.2	301.2	301.2
	Tufted carpets	194.7	207.1	207.9	207.9	208.7 b
429	Other textile industries					
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	245.0	271.1	271.1	271.1	272.0
	Leather, leather goods and fur					
431/1	Leather for footwear	218.2	213.7	213.7	216.9	217.1
	Clothing and footwear					
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	229.6	255.5	256.1	257.3	257.9
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc					
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	313.2	336.1	340.4	341.5	347.7
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	324.2	347.3	348.7	351.1	353.0
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks	308.0	330.8	336.5	337.0	345.3
	Building bricks – delivered	312.0	340.0	344.0	345.3	356.5 a
	Engineering bricks – delivered	325.9	358.6	367.9	377.2	377.2
463	Glass	274.4	300.7	305.0	305.5	307.7
463/1	Glass other than containers	268.2	291.5	295.1	295.8	299.4
	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	261.9	282.2	282.2	282.2	283.6
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	246.1	265.5	265.5	265.5	265.5 a
463/2	Glass containers	283.6	314.4	319.6	319.9	319.9
464	Cement	305.6	326.2	329.6	329.6	345.6 b
	Cement – delivered in bulk	305.6	326.2	329.6	329.6	345.5
	Cement – delivered in bags	305.6	326.2	329.6	329.6	345.9
469/2	Building materials not elsewhere specified	299.9	324.9	330.5	335.2	338.6
	Precast concrete products	280.6	310.2	315.4	317.9	320.3
	Precast concrete pipes – delivered	334.8	371.9	372.0	372.0	376.5
	Precast concrete manholes – delivered	259.9	288.8	288.8	288.8	290.7 b
	Plaster gypsum	265.0	276.6	276.6	285.6	285.9 a
	Mastic asphalt	283.3	300.9	301.9	301.9	301.9 b
	Timber, furniture, etc					
471/1	Timber, sawmilling etc					
	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	289.3	337.3	341.7	347.4	353.3
471/2	Building joinery	323.7	341.9	342.7	342.9	343.0
	Timber structures and structural components	321.3	340.4	340.9	341.3	341.7
	Door sets, doors and door frames (excluding hardwood doors architecturally designed)	331.4	353.0	354.2	354.3	354.3
	Windows and window frames (wood)	356.1	374.9	375.4	375.4	375.4
	Other building joinery (ie architectural and general joinery)	333.3	346.8	348.2	348.2	348.2 b
472	Furniture and upholstery	249.6	268.7	270.2	271.2	272.0
	Domestic furniture	245.8	263.5	265.3	266.5	267.4
	Non-upholstered furniture – domestic	259.2	276.9	279.0	280.8	282.4
	Bedroom furniture	219.1	240.5	242.2	244.4	245.3
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	252.0	274.7	274.7	274.9	274.9
	Dining room furniture	257.3	285.6	287.4	288.1	288.1
	Kitchen furniture	293.3	302.9	306.1	308.4	311.6
	Upholstered furniture	224.1	241.6	242.8	243.1	243.1
	Two and three-piece suites	210.8	224.9	225.9	226.2	226.2 a
	Fireside chairs – open wood arm easy chairs	258.9	288.8	291.9	292.4	292.4 a
473	Bedding etc	279.7	305.9	306.9	308.0	308.1 b
	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	287.5	300.4	302.4	304.6	304.8
	Divan sets	300.9	331.3	331.3	331.3	331.3 a
	Paper, printing and publishing					
481	Paper and board	289.6	287.8	288.2	290.5	289.9
	Printings and writings – excluding newsprint	285.8	283.3	283.3	283.3	279.9 a
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials					
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and packing cases – fibreboard	283.9	297.7	299.2	301.5	303.2

a No longer published or available from September. b No longer published from September but available on request. For further details see *Trade and Industry*, 19 May, page 393.

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom *continued*

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	1978 Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
483	Manufactured stationery	293.6	308.5	317.8	319.1	319.4
489	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc					
	General printing, bookbinding, etc	234.6	243.6	244.8	254.5	255.8 ■
	Other manufacturing industries					
491	Rubber manufactures					
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	243.8	258.4	258.1	261.3	263.8
492	Linoleum, plastics, floor covering and leathercloth					
	Linoleum and felt base	226.3	272.5	272.5	272.5	272.5
102/1 and 103	Part Aggregates for concrete	252.5	264.8	267.5	280.6	286.0 ■
312						
361/2						
362	Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	243.6	268.8 p	270.3 p	271.1	271.7 e
369/5						
338						
399/1						
399/3	Part Office equipment and machinery	220.2	242.3	243.1	243.4	246.4
472						
399/1						
472	Part Office furniture	271.5	301.8	303.3	303.3	305.6
412						
414	Part All spun man-made fibres yarns	230.8	234.2	232.7	235.7	236.7 e ■

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1 000 gallons) exclusive of rebates. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revisions. [2] Excludes sales to rental companies. [3] Inclusive of purchase tax (before its abolition), VAT and Car Tax. r Revised. c Correction.

■ No longer published or available from September. For further details see *Trade and Industry*, 19 May, page 393.

Addendum to table 3a: confirmation of figures previously published as provisional

1968 SIC		1978 Jan	Feb
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	302.5	302.7
	Crushing and screening plant and parts	299.7	299.7

Trade and Industry index

The index for volume 30 of *Trade and Industry*, covering the months January to March 1978 was published as a loose insert with the 23 June issue.

Table 3b Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1970 = 100

	1977 Jun	1978 Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
Hides and skins	324.2	349.4	359.1	376.0	383.5
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	248.8	265.7	265.7	265.7	265.7
Copper [1]	129.3	111.5	117.7	121.4	122.9
Lead [1]	260.1	240.5	244.2	235.9	244.8
Tin, ingot min. 99.75% [1]	366.1	391.1	388.2	420.8	440.4
Zinc [1]	255.7	216.2	243.1	250.4	255.0
Zinc [2]	318.3	225.2	237.5	247.2	244.7
Natural rubber	257.1	254.1	259.5	285.2	297.6 ■
Textiles:					
Raw cotton, all types	345.3	300.6	314.6	326.4	327.3
American types, cif Liverpool	347.7	297.3	310.8	323.0	323.9 ■
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool	333.0	317.1	333.7	343.6	344.1 ■
Raw wool – all types	333.1	304.5	318.3	324.5	327.9
Imported	330.5	298.2	313.4	321.5	324.9
Imported, merino	308.0	280.8	294.4	298.4	300.9
Imported, fine crossbred	325.7	302.4	315.7	322.8	325.8 ■
Imported, medium and coarse crossbred	412.0	358.4	379.9	398.1	404.0 ■
British types	347.5	340.4	346.0	341.4	344.9
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	362.6	358.3	359.6	364.0	372.6
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers	331.7	324.1	324.1	324.5	329.5 e
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	389.1	346.2	344.9	346.1	348.9 e
Woodpulp, imported	348.3	251.1	257.4	261.9	259.2

[1] LME settlement price. [2] Producer's price. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

■ No longer published or available from September. For further details see *Trade and Industry*, 19 May, page 393.

Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices [1]

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities: Total $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Agricultural non-food $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Non-ferrous metals $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2] $	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd qtr	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd qtr	309	315	274	221	225	196	142	145	126	287	292	254
4th qtr	320	330	284	212	213	186	126	130	111	294	303	258
1975 1st qtr	312	313	261	201	202	168	124	124	101	287	287	240
2nd qtr	299	309	250	198	204	166	121	125	101	275	284	230
3rd qtr	295	333	261	196	220	173	118	133	105	271	306	240
4th qtr	301	354	271	191	224	172	116	136	104	276	324	249
1976 1st qtr	306	368	279	202	243	184	120	144	109	281	338	256
2nd qtr	310	412	289	212	282	198	135	179	126	286	381	267
3rd qtr	314	427	291	227	308	211	140	190	130	291	395	270
4th qtr	316	459	290	232	337	213	131	190	120	291	423	267
1977 1st qtr	341	478	311	241	338	220	142	199	130	314	440	286
2nd qtr	350	489	316	249	348	224	143	200	129	322	450	289
3rd qtr	339	469	302	227	314	202	138	191	123	312	432	278
4th qtr	338	447	292	221	292	191	141	187	122	312	413	269
1978 1st qtr [3]	343	427	284	229	285	189	141	176	117	316	393	261
2nd qtr [4]	*345*	*451*	*282*	*235*	*308*	*192*	*140*	*184*	*115*	*318*	*415*	*259*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.

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Direct exporters and credit terms of exports in 1976

The information in this article was obtained from the Department of Trade's overseas transaction inquiry for 1976 which, in addition to direct exports, covers overseas direct investment and earnings, and overseas payments and receipts of royalties.
Detailed results of this inquiry will appear in Business Monitor, M 4, Overseas Transactions 1976, due to be published later this year. Copies of this monitor may be obtained by standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Additional or separate copies are obtainable from the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG.

As part of the Department of Trade's overseas transactions inquiry for 1976 information was collected on the value of direct exports in 1976 and the terms of credit on which they were made. About 2500 firms were approached in this inquiry but many firms had nothing to report on exports and the response was not complete. Although the oil companies and public-sector enterprises (other than the British Steel Corporation) were not asked to make returns in respect of exports in the inquiry, table 1 incorporates figures of exports by oil companies and by the National Coal Board. These figures, obtained from published sources, are excluded from the other detailed tables, as are the exports of large non-responding enterprises which have also been incorporated in table 1 from published sources.

Exports analysed by size

The total of 1976 exports covered in table 1 represents 83 per cent of total United Kingdom exports as recorded in the overseas trade statistics. It is thought that nearly all enterprises with exports of more than £2 million in 1976 are covered by table 1. Prior to 1976 the table was thought to cover nearly all enterprises with exports of more than £1 million, but with the rise in export values in recent years it became less likely that there was complete coverage of enterprises with exports of around £1 million.

Half of total exports recorded in the overseas trade statistics in 1976 was accounted for by 87 enterprises, compared with 101 enterprises in 1975 and 89 in 1974. Two-thirds of total exports were accounted for by around 260 enterprises in 1976 compared with 290 enterprises in1975 and 230 in 1974. The number of enterprises with exports of over £50 million in 1976 rose to 83, compared with 58 in 1975, and accounted for 49 per cent of total exports against 41 per cent in 1975.

Exports analysed by category of enterprise

Table 2, which is based solely on returns received in the inquiry, shows UK exports analysed by size and by five broad categories based on the nature of the direct investment links abroad of the UK enterprise. The figures for exports of companies with no overseas affiliates are substantially more deficient than those of the other categories, as most of the small exporters not included in the inquiry would fall into this category. Among respondents to the inquiry, all but three of the 167 enterprises with exports exceeding £20 million had direct investment links overseas, and some 36 per cent of the exports of these 164 enterprises were to their related concerns overseas.

Table 3 sets out a rough distribution of total exports by category of enterprise after allowance is made for non-response. These estimates are approximate, but give a broad indication of how different categories of enterprises contribute to total exports. Enterprises with parent companies overseas accounted for just over a quarter of total exports in 1976, the same as in 1975, while UK companies with overseas affiliates were responsible for just over half of exports in 1976, the same as in 1975. Exports to related concerns overseas accounted for 29 per cent of total exports, the same percentage as in 1973, the last occasion on which such exports were separately distinguished in the inquiry.

Exports analysed by industry

In table 4, direct exports of respondent enterprises have been classified to broad industry groups according to the main industrial activity in the UK of the enterprises, because, though this classification is not always wholly appropriate to exports, insufficient information is available to provide an industrial analysis of respondents' exports. As table 4 shows, there are significant differences between industries in the export contribution of the different category of enterprises. United States controlled enterprises accounted for 47 per cent of the exports of respondents classified to the motor vehicle industry, nearly two-thirds of these exports being to related concerns. A fifth of the exports of respondents in the metal manufacture and engineering industries was by United

Table 1 Size distribution of large exporters 1973-76 [1]

Amounts in £ million

Size of direct exports during year	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Number of enterprises	Amounts	Number of enterprises	Amounts	Number of enterprises	Amounts	Number of enterprises	Amounts
Over £50m	31	4 307	50	6 840	58	8 262	83	12 844
Over £20m but not more than £50m	63	1 835	85	2 621	103	3 234	106	3 299
Over £10m but not more than £20m	83	1 139	109	1 532	121	1 722	149	2 108
Over £5m but not more than £10m	126	884	180	1 304	185	1 325	196	1 378
Over £1m but not more than £5m [2]	565	1 336	766	1 813	718	1 722	665	1 647
Under £1m [2]	740	302	686	318	697	319	655	270
Total	1 608	9 803	1 876	14 428	1 882	16 584	1 854	21 546

[1] Including figures for non-respondents with exports of over £1 million. [2] Figures are incomplete.

Table 2 Distribution of direct exports [1] by category of enterprise and size of total exports, 1976

Analysis of returns received

Values in £ million

Size of total exports	United States controlled United Kingdom enterprises		Other foreign controlled United Kingdom enterprises		United Kingdom associates of foreign enterprises		United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates		United Kingdom enterprises with no overseas affiliates	Total	
	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Total exports	Of which related exports
Over £50 million	1 896.3	1 212.1	1 130.8	378.1		166.1	7 378.4	2 115.0		11 193.5	3 871.3
Number of enterprises	(14)		(7)		732.7		(43)		247.5	(71)	
£20 million to £50 million	770.9	409.0	234.4	100.3		22.3	1 823.7	579.4		3 021.2	1 111.0
Number of enterprises	(24)		(8)		(10)		(58)		(3)	(96)	
£10 million to £20 million	1 140.9	158.8	248.6	110.7	68.0	16.6	940.4	209.1	209.7	1 907.6	495.2
Number of enterprises	(30)		(17)		(5)		(67)		(16)	(135)	
£5 million to £10 million	282.7	95.7	81.0	31.1	35.6	1.8	469.4	100.1	237.9	1 106.6	228.7
Number of enterprises	(40)		(11)		(5)		(66)		(34)	(156)	
£1 million to £5 million	248.9	66.0	139.4	44.2	25.6	5.5	441.4	103.6	437.5	1 292.8	219.3
Number of enterprises	(98)		(60)		(8)		(172)		(189)	(527)	
Under £1 million	21.8	6.1	39.9	12.2	3.5	0.8	57.8	16.0	119.8	242.8	35.1
Number of enterprises	(59)		(135)		(16)		(121)		(281)	(612)	
Total	3 661.5	1 947.7	1 874.1	676.6	865.4	213.1	11 111.1	3 123.2	1 252.4	18 764.5	5 960.6
Number of enterprises	(265)		(238)		(44)		(527)		(523)	(1 597)	

Excluding the exports of oil companies.

States controlled enterprises, over half of which was to related concerns. Other foreign controlled enterprises also had relatively high exports in the metal manufacture and engineering industries. UK controlled enterprises with branches, subsidiaries and associates overseas accounted for three-fifths of total exports of respondents in manufacturing industry and just under half those from respondents in non-manufacturing industries. Exports to related concerns accounted for just under 30 per cent of the total exports of these UK controlled enterprises. Enterprises with no overseas affiliates had relatively high exports in non-manufacturing industries.

Exports analysed by length of credit

As in previous inquiries, enterprises were asked to analyse (in percentage terms) the credit terms on which their total exports were made. Table 5 summarises the returns received in the inquiry and classifies them into broad industry groups. As in table 4, where an enterprise spans several industry groups it is classified to its main activity, which may not necessarily be the activity giving rise to exports on particular terms of credit. Exports of the food, drink and tobacco industries were made on generally shorter terms of credit than those of other industries, 98 per cent of them being made on terms of credit of less than 180 days. On the other hand, some 17 per cent of the exports of the shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles) industries were made on credit terms exceeding 180 days, including 7 per cent on credit terms exceeding five years.

Table 6 sets out a rough distribution of total exports by length of credit after some allowance is made for the effects of non-response. This non-response is likely to be proportionally greater in the cash and short-term credit categories of exports. Exports made on credit terms of under 180 days accounted for nearly 91 per cent of the total, the same as in 1975. Exports made on credit terms of between 180 days and 21 months accounted for 4 per cent of the total, while exports on credit terms of over 21 months accounted for 5 per cent of total exports.

Notes and definitions

Direct exports were defined as those exports for which the export document was submitted to HM Customs by either the enterprise making the return, its own exporting subsidiaries, or export agents working to its instructions. These figures would not necessarily represent the whole of an enterprise's contribution to the export earnings of the UK since part of its output may be sold to other UK companies and in turn exported by them, with or without further processing.

The credit terms relate to the original period

continued on page 171

Table 3 Distribution of total exports by category of enterprises, 1973-76

Percentages

	1973		1974	1975	1976	
	All exports	Exports to related concerns	All exports		All exports	Exports to related concerns
Percentages of total exports [1] accounted for by:						
United States controlled United Kingdom enterprises	17	10	19	19	18	10
Other foreign controlled United Kingdom enterprises	7	3	6	7	8	3
United Kingdom associates of foreign enterprises	5	1	4	4	4	1
United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates	52	15	55	52	52	15
Other enterprises	19	—	16	18	18	—
Total	100	29	100	100	100	29

[1] Adjusted approximately for non-response.

Table 6 Percentage analysis of total exports analysed by credit terms 1973-76

	Percentage of total exports [1]			
Original terms on which exports were made	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cash or credit of up to 60 days	56.4	57.7	58.1	59.0
Credit of 61 to 180 days	33.5	32.9	32.5	32.0
Credit of 181 days to one year	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.0
Credit of over one year and up to 21 months	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0
Credit of over 21 months and up to five years	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Credit of over five years	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Adjusted approximately for non-response.

Table 4 Distribution of direct exports [1] by category of enterprise and by industry group, 1976

Analysis of returns received — Values in £ million

Industry group	United States controlled United Kingdom enterprises		Other foreign controlled United Kingdom enterprises		United Kingdom Associates of foreign enterprises		United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates		United Kingdom enterprises with no overseas affiliates	Total		
	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Total exports	Total exports	Of which related exports	Number of enterprises
Food drink and tobacco	119.1	60.0	194.6	44.6	8.8	0.9	1 110.9	274.0	49.9	1 483.3	379.5	85
Chemical and allied industries	476.6	182.7	248.0	134.2	121.7	63.3	1 419.1	465.1	44.8	2 310.2	845.3	133
Metal manufacture and engineering	1 426.0	782.6	996.4	282.1	387.7	73.9	3 531.8	768.2	234.8	6 576.7	1 911.8	427
Shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles)	22.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	—	—	964.1	168.0	85.9	1 072.9	169.7	27
Motor vehicles	1 043.4	686.7	15.2	1.9	—	—	1 146.3	658.7	23.9	2 228.8	1 347.3	24
Other manufacturing industries	429.9	184.9	182.0	96.7	320.4	65.6	2 072.8	505.5	300.8	3 305.9	852.7	549
Other activities	150.0	49.8	237.0	116.8	21.3	4.0	866.1	283.7	512.3	1 786.7	454.3	408
All industries	3 667.0	1 948.1	1 874.1	676.6	859.9	212.7	11 111.1	3 123.2	1 252.4	18 764.5	5 960.6	1 653

[1] Excluding the exports of oil companies.

Table 5 Analysis of direct exports by terms of original credit, 1976

Analysis of returns received — Original terms on which exports were made

Industry group	Cash or credit of up to 60 days		Credit of 61-180 days		Credit of 181 days to 1 year		Credit of over 1 year and up to 21 months		Credit of over 21 months and up to 5 years		Credit of over 5 years [2]		Total exports		Number of enterprises
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	
Food, drink and tobacco	1 017.8	69	432.5	29	27.5	0.2	—	—	4.3	—	1.2	—	1 483.3	100	85
Chemical and allied industries	1 295.1	57	953.6	41	30.2	0.1	1.5	—	1.9	—	27.9	0.1	2 310.2	100	133
Metal manufacture and engineering	3 560.5	54	2 163.5	33	281.5	0.4	127.7	0.2	203.0	0.3	240.5	0.4	6 576.7	100	427
Shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles)	643.0	60	242.0	2	35.5	0.3	15.7	0.1	56.5	0.5	80.2	0.7	1 072.9	100	27
Motor vehicles	1 594.0	71	520.4	23	47.3	0.2	11.0	0.1	56.1	0.3	—	—	2 228.8	100	24
Other manufacturing industries	2 130.2	64	1 046.0	32	96.0	0.3	6.6	—	10.2	—	16.9	0.1	3 305.9	100	549
Other activities	905.1	51	530.3	30	25.7	—	11.4	—	120.3	0.8	193.9	11	1 786.7	100	408
All industries	11 145.7	60	5 888.3	31	543.7	0.3	173.9	0.1	452.3	0.2	560.6	0.3	18 764.5	100	1 653

[1] Excludes oil companies and public-sector enterprises. [2] Includes exports made under financial guarantee and buyer credit arrangements.
– Nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for June

The current account for June is estimated to have been in surplus by £14 million, following the deficit of £98 million in May.

There was a deficit on trade in goods in June of £106 million, following the deficit of £218 million in May. Exports were valued at £2,926 million and imports £3,032 million. The balance on invisibles is projected to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

Second quarter 1978

In the second quarter, the current account was in surplus by £224 million, compared with the erratic deficit of £305 million in the previous quarter.

In the latest quarter, visible trade was in deficit by £136 million, compared with a deficit of £574 million in the previous quarter, when imports were erratically high. Almost all of this improvement can be accounted for by favourable movements in the more erratic elements of trade and in oil.

The surplus on invisibles in the latest quarter is projected at £360 million.

Current account on balance of payments basis

VISIBLE TRADE (tables 2, 4, 5, 6 and 6a)

June

In June, there was a deficit on visible trade of £106 million, following the large deficit of £218 million in May. Exports rose by £49 million and imports fell by £63 million from the high May level, including a reduction of £65 million in imports of crude oil to an erratically low level.

In terms of volume, exports rose by 1½ per cent in June and imports declined by 2 per cent. The export unit value index was virtually unchanged in June and the import unit value index rose by 1 per cent, leading to a fall of 1 per cent in the terms of trade.

Second quarter

In the second quarter there was a visible trade deficit of £136 million compared with the erratically large deficit of £574 million in the previous quarter. A favourable movement of some £200 million in the balance on the more erratic items of trade (especially precious stones and ships) to a relatively high surplus, together with a reduction of around £220 million in the deficit on trade in oil, largely accounted for the improvement of some £440 million in the visible balance between the two quarters.

Exports were valued at £8,803 million in the second quarter, 4½ per cent (£362 million) above the level of the previous quarter, with the bulk of the increase accounted for by improved trade in the more erratic items and in oil. Export volume rose by 2 per cent (1 per cent excluding the more erratic items). The underlying trend is still only slightly upwards.

The value of imports in the latest period was £8,939 million, 1 per cent (£76 million) below the high first quarter level, with imports of oil

Table 1 Current account

£ million, seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible trade: Visible balance	Visible trade: Exports fob	Visible trade: Imports fob	Invisibles: Balance	Invisibles: Credits	Invisibles: Debits
1977 3rd quarter	+537	+54	8 540	8 486	+483	4 058	3 575
4th quarter	+486	+45	8 204	8 159	+441	4 058	3 617
1978 1st quarter	−305	−574	8 441	9 015	+269	4 173	3 904
2nd quarter	+224	−136	8 803	8 939	+360 [1]	n.a.	n.a.
1978 January	−248	−338	2 623	2 961	+90 [2]	Monthly figures of credits and debits are not available	
February	+132	+43	2 989	2 946	+89 [2]		
March	−189	−279	2 829	3 108	+90 [2]		
April	+308	+188	3 000	2 812	+120 [1]		
May	−98	−218	2 877	3 095	+120 [1]		
June	+14	−106	2 926	3 032	+120 [1]		

[1] Projections, subject to revision as information becomes available. [2] One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of invisibles not available. n.a. Not available.

Table 2 Current balance, visible trade and invisible trade

Balance of payments basis

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible trade: Visible balance	Visible trade: Exports fob	Visible trade: Imports fob	Invisible balance
1976	−859	−3 510	25 422	28 932	+2 651
1977	+165	−1 612	32 176	33 788	+1 777
1976 1st quarter	+5	−543	5 655	6 198	+548
2nd quarter	−281	−909	6 171	7 080	+628
3rd quarter	−304	−1 097	6 499	7 596	+793
4th quarter	−279	−961	7 097	8 058	+682
1977 1st quarter	−493	−947	7 502	8 449	+454
2nd quarter	−365	−764	7 930	8 694	+399
3rd quarter	+537	+54	8 540	8 486	+483
4th quarter	+486	+45	8 204	8 159	+441
1978 1st quarter	−305	−574	8 441	9 015	+269
2nd quarter p	+224	−136	8 803	8 939	+360 [1]
1978 January	−248	−338	2 623	2 961	+90 [2]
February	+132	+43	2 989	2 946	+89 [2]
March	−189	−279	2 829	3 108	+90 [2]
April r	+308	+188	3 000	2 812	+120 [1]
May r	−98	−218	2 877	3 095	+120 [1]
June p	+14	−106	2 926	3 032	+120 [1]
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter			+4½	−1	

[1] Projections, subject to revision as information becomes available. [2] One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of invisibles are not available.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Table 3 Invisibles

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Invisibles: Total: Balance	Invisibles: Total: Credits	Invisibles: Total: Debits	Invisibles: of which private sector and public corporations [1]: Balance	Invisibles: of which private sector and public corporations [1]: Credits	Invisibles: of which private sector and public corporations [1]: Debits
1976	+2 651	14 315	11 664	+4 921	13 171	8 250
1977	+1 777	15 801	14 024	+4471	14 402	9 931
1976 2nd quarter	+628	3 431	2 803	+1 174	3 153	1 979
3rd quarter	+793	3 752	2 959	+1 352	3 442	2 090
4th quarter	+682	3 915	3 233	+1 340	3 632	2 292
1977 1st quarter	+454	3 790	3 336	+1 125	3 501	2 376
2nd quarter	+399	3 895	3 496	+1 092	3 594	2 502
3rd quarter	+483	4 058	3 575	+1 172	3 694	2 522
4th quarter	+441	4 058	3 617	+1 082	3 613	2 531
1978 1st quarter	+269	4 173	3 904	+1 134	3 722	2 588
1978 April	+120 [2]					
May	+120 [2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
June	+120 [2]					

[1] ie excluding general government transactions and all transfers. [2] See note 1 of table 2. n.a. Not available.

falling by £152 million. In volume terms, total imports were 3½ per cent down (4 per cent excluding the more erratic elements of trade) from the high levels of the previous quarter.

With the export unit value index increasing by 2½ per cent and the import unit value index up by 3½ per cent, the terms of trade declined by ½ per cent.

INVISIBLES (table 3)

The latest estimates of invisibles – services, interest, profits and dividends and transfers – relate to the first quarter of 1978 when credits were £4,173 million and debits £3,904 million, giving a surplus of £269 million for the quarter (a monthly average of £90 million). Invisibles of the private sector and public corporations, excluding transfers, were in surplus by £1,134 million in the first quarter (a monthly average of £378 million). The surplus on all invisibles is projected to be running at £120 million a month in the second quarter.

Area and commodity analysis of visible trade on an overseas trade statistics basis

EXPORTS

By area (table 7)

In the second quarter of 1978, the value of exports to the developed countries rose by 6 per cent in comparison with the previous quarter. Deliveries to the EEC rose by 7 per cent, while the value of goods despatched to the rest of western Europe was 3 per cent higher. Exports to north America increased by 5 per cent, and shipments to the other developed countries rose by 6½ per cent. Exports to the developing countries in aggregate increased by 1 per cent in the second quarter; shipments to the oil-exporting countries were 4 per cent higher, but exports to the other developing countries were down by 2½ per cent – the second successive quarterly fall following the high level at the end of last year. The value of shipments to the centrally planned economies fell by 13 per cent from the high level of the previous quarter.

By commodity (tables 8, 9 and 10)

The value of exports of manufactured goods in the second quarter of 1978 was 2½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter, with volume up marginally. Within this broad group of commodities, the value of deliveries of machinery increased by 3½ per cent, with volume rising by 2 per cent, while shipments of

Table 4 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers

Balance of payments basis — Indices 1975 = 100

	Unit value (Not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade [1]	Exports	Imports
1976	120.6	121.9	98.9	109.9	105.5
1977	142.4	141.4	100.7	118.9	107.0
1976 1st quarter	109.7	109.9	99.8	106.2	100.3
2nd quarter	115.9	118.4	97.9	109.9	106.0
3rd quarter	122.9	124.5	98.7	110.0	108.3
4th quarter	130.2	133.8	97.3	113.5	107.3
1977 1st quarter	136.1	137.5	99.0	115.7	109.1
2nd quarter	141.7	141.3	100.3	118.0	109.8
3rd quarter	145.5	144.0	101.0	124.1	106.4
4th quarter	147.6	144.2	102.4	117.9	102.6
1978 1st quarter	149.6	142.4	105.1	120.3	114.3
2nd quarter p	153.7	147.2	104.4	122.8	110.2
1978 January	149.5	141.7	105.5	112.2	114.6
February	149.2	142.3	104.8	127.4	111.3
March	150.2	143.3	104.8	121.4	116.9
April r	151.6	145.7	104.0	126.1	103.0
May r	154.7	147.2	105.1	120.1	114.3
June p	154.9	148.8	104.1	122.1	112.0
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+2½	+3½	−½	+2	−3½

[1] Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

Table 5 Balance of trade in oil and in other goods

Balance of payments basis — £ million seasonally adjusted

	Visible balance		
	Total trade	Trade in oil [1]	Trade in other goods
1976	−3 510	−3 973	+463
1977	−1 612	−2 804	+1 192
1976 1st quarter	−543	−947	+404
2nd quarter	−909	−968	+59
3rd quarter	−1 097	−1 058	−39
4th quarter	−961	−1 000	+39
1977 1st quarter	−947	−800	−147
2nd quarter	−764	−745	−19
3rd quarter	+54	−602	+656
4th quarter	+45	−657	+702
1978 1st quarter	−574	−646	+72
2nd quarter p	−136	−423	+287
1978 January	−338	−234	−104
February	+43	−203	+246
March	−279	−209	−70
April r	+188	−151	+339
May r	−218	−156	−62
June p	−106	−117	+11

[1] Trade in petroleum and petroleum products.

Table 6 Trade in oil [2]

Balance of payments basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of trade in oil	Exports of oil			Imports of oil				
		Total	Crude oil [1] [SITC (rev2) 333.0]	Rest of division 33	Total	Crude oil [SITC(rev 2) 333.0]			Rest of division 33
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tonnes	Average value per tonne £ fob	£ million fob
1976	−3 973	1 172	178	994	5 145	4 089	87.0	47.0	1 056
1977	−2 804	1 965	904	1 061	4 769	3 681	68.6	53.7	1 088
1976 1st quarter	−947	221	18	203	1 168	925	21.8	42.7	243
2nd quarter	−968	266	24	242	1 234	962	21.1	45.8	272
3rd quarter	−1 053	307	45	262	1 365	1 080	22.2	48.8	285
4th quarter	−1 000	378	91	287	1 378	1 122	21.9	51.1	256
1977 1st quarter	−800	454	163	291	1 254	1 006	19.1	53.0	248
2nd quarter	−745	516	239	277	1 261	988	18.2	54.3	273
3rd quarter	−602	560	300	260	1 162	880	16.2	54.3	282
4th quarter	−657	435	202	233	1 092	807	15.1	53.2	285
1978 1st quarter	−646	468	268	200	1 114	866	17.3	50.0	248
2nd quarter p	−423	539	294	245	962	738	14.5	51.1	224
1978 January	−234	149	81	68	383	311	6.1	50.7	72
February	−203	153	94	59	356	271	5.4	49.8	85
March	−209	166	93	73	375	284	5.8	49.2	91
April r	−151	170	75	95	321	249	4.9	50.6	72
May r	−156	199	115	84	355	277	5.5	50.7	78
June p	−117	169	104	65	286	212	4.1	52.3	74
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter		+15	+9½	+23	−14	−15	−17	+2½	−10

[1] Not seasonally adjusted. [2] Trade in petroleum and petroleum products.

Table 6a Value and volume of exports and imports excluding the more erratic items[1]

Balance of payments basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Exports fob		Imports fob	
	value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100
1976	23 468	109.4	27 039	106.9
1977	29 501	118.0	31 108	107.4
1976 1st quarter	5 269	106.7	5 858	102.8
2nd quarter	5 639	108.5	6 479	105.2
3rd quarter	6 030	110.0	7 090	109.6
4th quarter	6 530	112.5	7 612	110.0
1977 1st quarter	6 929	115.1	7 927	111.1
2nd quarter	7 276	117.2	7 734	106.8
3rd quarter	7 792	122.7	7 909	108.2
4th quarter	7 504	116.9	7 538	103.6
1978 1st quarter	7 841	121.4	8 381	116.4
2nd quarter p	7 974	122.8	8 278	111.9
1978 January	2 443	113.5	2 873	121.1
February	2 749	127.5	2 659	110.5
March	2 649	123.3	2 849	117.6
April r	2 667	124.1	2 599	105.7
May r	2 635	121.6	2 880	116.7
June p	2 673	122.6	2 799	113.2
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+1½	+1	−1	−4

[1] These are defined as ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones.

road vehicles rose 6½ per cent in value and rather more in terms of volume after having shown only marginal volume growth in the previous five quarters. Chemical exports recovered further, rising by 6 per cent in both value and volume in the latest quarter, while shipments of metals, also continuing to recover, rose by 3 per cent in value and 2½ per cent in volume. The value of textile exports was 3 per cent lower, with volumes lower by 5½ per cent. The value of exports of other manufactured goods was up marginally although volume fell sharply, by 7½ per cent: excluding precious stones, the corresponding figures are falls of 6 per cent and 7 per cent. Exports of non-manufactured goods in total rose by 10 per cent in the second quarter of 1978. Within this category, shipments of food, beverages and tobacco were up by 4½ per cent in value and down by 1½ per cent in volume, following marked increases in the first quarter. Deliveries of basic materials rose sharply by 18 per cent in both value and volume, from slightly low first quarter levels. Fuel exports were 15 per cent higher in the second quarter mainly reflecting an increase in crude oil exports.

Table 7 Exports by area

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — £ million fob seasonally adjusted

		Developed countries					Developing countries			Centrally planned economies
	Total	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Total	Oil-exporting countries	Other	
1976	26 024	18 612	9 249	4 298	3 116	1 949	6 630	3 221	3 409	726
1977	33 308	23 689	12 128	5 594	3 863	2 104	8 613	4 368	4 245	910
1977 1st quarter	7 716	5 539	2 813	1 300	902	525	1 925	1 026	899	207
2nd quarter	8 272	5 972	3 044	1 446	957	525	2 103	1 074	1 029	245
3rd quarter	8 829	6 290	3 161	1 506	1 083	541	2 213	1 132	1 081	258
4th quarter	8 491	5 888	3 110	1 342	922	513	2 372	1 135	1 236	200
1978 1st quarter	8 849	6 141	3 245	1 350	997	548	2 382	1 185	1 197	293
2nd quarter p	9 091	6 495	3 470	1 393	1 048	583	2 401	1 235	1 166	256
1978 April r	3 053	2 161	1 142	459	361	198	790	415	375	96
May r	3 013	2 192	1 174	511	325	182	807	416	391	73
June p	3 024	2 142	1 154	422	362	203	804	404	400	88
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+2½	+6	+7	+3	+5	+6½	+1	+4	−2½	−13

Table 8 Exports by commodity

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — £ million fob seasonally adjusted

					Manufactures[2]									
						Machinery and transport equipment[2]								
	Total	Food beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other transport equipment[1,2]	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
SITC	0-9	0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	79	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8	9
1976	26 024	1 692	735	1 265	21 616	10 383	6 994	2 377	1 012	3 007	2 362	972	4 892	715
1977	33 308	2 217	895	2 078	27 172	12 680	8 337	2 871	1 473	3 821	2 879	1 193	6 599	945
1977 1st quarter	7 716	494	228	482	6 263	2 863	1 925	669	270	879	699	298	1 543	214
2nd quarter	8 272	539	218	547	6 754	3 105	2 063	723	319	946	751	295	1 693	243
3rd quarter	8 829	591	232	588	7 189	3 394	2 128	736	530	1 029	742	309	1 634	244
4th quarter	8 491	593	218	462	6 966	3 318	2 221	744	354	967	688	292	1 730	244
1978 1st quarter	8 849	699	208	499	7 178	3 320	2 195	759	366	980	738	307	1 840	232
2nd quarter p	9 091	731	244	574	7 352	3 461	2 271	808	382	1 036	760	297	1 853	245
1978 April	3 053	240	80	183	2 499	1 156	757	289	109	334	268	103	663	81
May r	3 013	238	78	210	2 417	1 137	749	253	135	343	251	93	623	73
June p	3 024	253	87	182	2 436	1 168	765	266	138	359	241	101	568	90
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	+2½	+4½	+18	+15	+2½	+4½	+3½	+6½	+4½	+6	+3	−3	+½	+5

[1] Not seasonally adjusted. [2] Includes North Sea production installations.

IMPORTS

The quarterly comparisons for some of the component series are affected by the inclusion in the May and June import figures, on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis, of North Sea oil production installations valued at around £500 million (£240 million in May and £260 million in June). Only a small part of this value, however, is included in the figures on a balance of payments basis (see note 1).

By area (table 11)

In the second quarter, the value of imports from the developed countries was 10 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Deliveries from the EEC increased by 6½ per cent and

continued on page 170

Table 9 Exports by commodity: volume indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100 seasonally adjusted

					Manufactures[1]							
						Machinery and transport equipment[1,2]						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manufactures
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8
Weights	1 000	71	26	41	828	419	287	92	107	92	36	174
1976	108.8	103	117	120	109	101	100	104	124	109	117	117
1977	118.9	111	125	164	118	105	102	105	141	117	120	135
1977 1st quarter	115.1	108	131	155	113	100	98	103	131	115	125	133
2nd quarter	118.7	109	118	170	118	105	102	106	141	121	120	136
3rd quarter	123.9	114	130	183	123	110	103	105	150	120	122	131
4th quarter	118.1	115	121	149	117	105	104	105	142	109	112	138
1978 1st quarter	121.8	137	120	174	118	103	100	107	144	115	120	142
2nd quarter p	122.5	135	142	198	119	108	102	121	153	118	113	131
1978 April	124.3	137	145	193	122	108	103	126	148	127	119	141
May r	121.4	132	134	213	117	106	100	114	156	115	107	130
June p	121.9	136	147	187	118	109	102	122	156	112	115	122
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+½	−1½	+18	+14	+½	+4½	+2	+14	+6	+2½	−5½	−7½

[1] Includes North Sea production installations. [2] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 10 Exports by commodity: unit value indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975= 100 not seasonally adjusted

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment[1]						
	Total	Food beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manufactures
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8
1976	120.7	115	124	126	121	122	122	123	114	119	115	124
1977	142.5	137	144	150	143	149	148	152	128	136	139	142
1977 1st quarter	136.2	131	143	144	136	139	139	142	127	133	133	137
2nd quarter	142.0	140	152	149	142	145	144	150	129	137	137	146
3rd quarter	145.7	143	146	153	146	152	151	155	130	136	142	147
4th quarter	147.5	140	139	150	149	157	156	160	131	137	145	145
1978 1st quarter	149.5	143	135	141	151	161	159	161	129	142	145	148
2nd quarter p	153.7	148	141	141	155	162	162	159	131	145	147	162
1978 April	151.5	146	138	137	153	160	159	158	129	142	145	159
May r	154.6	148	143	143	156	162	161	160	130	147	147	166
June p	155.0	150	143	142	157	164	164	158	132	145	149	162
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+3	+4	+4½	−½	+2½	+½	+1½	−1½	+1	+2	+1	+9½

[1] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 11 Imports by area

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million cif seasonally adjusted

		Developed countries					Developing countries			
	Total	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Total	Oil-exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1976	31 569	22 569	11 510	4 645	4 280	2 134	7 860	4 296	3 564	1 109
1977	36 996	27 420	14 161	5 582	4 997	2 680	8 167	3 804	4 362	1 357
1977 1st quarter	9 169	6 608	3 380	1 300	1 259	668	2 157	1 032	1 125	302
2nd quarter	9 601	7 212	3 551	1 647	1 309	705	2 117	1 030	1 087	342
3rd quarter	9 239	6 767	3 601	1 218	1 328	620	2 065	924	1 141	371
4th quarter	8 987	6 833	3 629	1 416	1 101	687	1 828	819	1 009	342
1978 1st quarter	9 870	7 463	3 874	1 553	1 307	728	1 975	925	1 050	310
2nd quarter p	10 195	8 217	4 132	2 028	1 386	672	1 779	778	1 001	312
1978 April r	3 027	2 412	1 353	444	416	200	580	262	319	85
May r	3 638	2 927	1 369	809	507	243	636	281	356	120
June p	3 530	2 879	1 411	775	463	229	563	236	327	107
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	+3½	+10	+6½	+31	+6	−7½	−10	−16	−4½	+½

Table 12 Imports by commodity

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million cif seasonally adjusted

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures [2]						
									Machinery and transport equipment [2]					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other transport equipment [1,2]	Other	Miscellaneous
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	3	2,4,5,6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	79	8	9
1976	31 569	4 983	5 669	11 245	3 248	1 924	6 073	9 225	6 755	4 305	1 432	1 019	2 470	447
1977	36 996	5 945	5 252	13 491	3 612	2 365	7 513	11 803	8 780	5 298	2 133	1 349	3 023	505
1977 1st quarter	9 169	1 502	1 375	3 358	981	604	1 773	2 739	1 995	1 285	485	225	744	119
2nd quarter	9 601	1 561	1 377	3 462	888	593	1 981	3 086	2 346	1 297	496	553	741	122
3rd quarter	9 239	1 547	1 278	3 324	897	599	1 828	2 964	2 204	1 369	555	280	760	141
4th quarter	8 987	1 336	1 223	3 346	847	569	1 931	3 014	2 236	1 347	598	291	778	123
1978 1st quarter	9 870	1 521	1 267	3 606	845	653	2 108	3 268	2 416	1 442	669	305	852	119
2nd quarter p	10 195	1 524	1 083	3 540	808	674	2 058	3 957	3 042	1 570	710	762	915	134
1978 April r	3 027	526	360	1 063	252	227	584	1 051	771	492	198	81	281	42
May r	3 638	503	402	1 286	288	222	776	1 420	1 112	539	254	319	308	44
June p	3 530	496	320	1 191	269	225	698	1 486	1 160	539	259	362	326	47
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	+3½	–	−15	−2	−4½	+3½	−2½	+21	+26	+9	+6	+150	+7½	+13

[1] Not seasonally adjusted. [2] Includes North Sea production installations.

Table 13 Imports by commodity: volume indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100 seasonally adjusted

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures [1]				
									Machinery and transport equipment [1,2]			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	3	2,4,5,6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	8
Weights	1 000	177	177	341	92	55	194	283	207	137	37	76
1976	106.4	102	100	112	119	122	106	109	108	104	127	110
1977	108.8	102	83	116	112	133	113	123	125	117	160	118
1977 1st quarter	109.5	105	87	117	122	137	109	118	117	116	148	120
2nd quarter	112.1	107	85	117	109	134	116	130	134	116	150	118
3rd quarter	108.0	104	80	114	111	135	110	123	125	119	168	116
4th quarter	105.5	92	78	117	109	128	117	123	125	116	177	118
1978 1st quarter	116.4	101	85	128	116	153	126	132	132	126	174	133
2nd quarter p	116.3	98	71	123	110	158	120	153	159	135	177	136
1978 April r	104.7	101	71	113	105	158	104	123	122	124	150	124
May r	123.8	97	80	133	118	157	134	163	172	139	191	137
June p	120.5	96	62	124	109	157	122	173	183	143	190	145
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	–	−3½	−17	−3½	−5	+3	−5	+16	+21	+7½	+1½	+2

[1] Includes North Sea production installations. [2] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 14 Imports by commodity: unit value indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100 not seasonally adjusted

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport Equipment [1]			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other Semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	3	2,4,5,6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	8
1976	122.5	113	131	121	123	120	121	125	127	127	128	121
1977	141.6	132	148	141	145	140	140	144	146	144	155	139
1977 1st quarter	138.4	125	147	140	147	134	139	141	142	141	150	136
2nd quarter	142.0	130	150	144	149	140	143	143	145	143	153	139
3rd quarter	143.9	134	150	144	149	143	142	147	149	147	156	143
4th quarter	142.9	136	146	140	140	143	139	149	152	149	161	143
1978 1st quarter	141.6	139	138	138	131	142	140	150	154	148	172	141
2nd quarter p	146.1	142	141	143	133	145	147	156	159	150	185	149
1978 April	144.8	140	140	141	131	146	144	156	158	151	179	150
May r	146.0	142	140	143	133	145	147	156	159	150	184	149
June p	147.6	144	143	145	135	146	149	156	159	148	191	150
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	+3	+2½	+2½	+3½	+1½	+2½	+4½	+4	+3	+1	+7	+6½

[1] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 15 Derivation of the visible trade figures on a balance of payments basis

£ million

	Exports				Imports				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted			
	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Valuation and coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustment to bop basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustment to bop basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1976	26 024	26 024	−602	25 422	31 569	31 569	−1 944	−693	28 932
1977	33 308	33 308	−1 132	32 176	36 996	36 996	−2 184	−1 024	33 788
1976 1st quarter	5 848	5 784	−129	5 655	6 846	6 763	−423	−142	6 198
2nd quarter	6 459	6 303	−132	6 171	7 927	7 753	−480	−193	7 080
3rd quarter	6 309	6 617	−118	6 499	7 873	8 208	−518	−94	7 596
4th quarter	7 408	7 320	−223	7 097	8 923	8 845	−523	−264	8 058
1977 1st quarter	7 809	7 716	−214	7 502	9 217	9 169	−577	−143	8 449
2nd quarter	8 463	8 272	−342	7 930	9 766	9 601	−590	−317	8 694
3rd quarter	8 486	8 829	−289	8 540	8 964	9 239	−536	−217	8 486
4th quarter	8 550	8 491	−287	8 204	9 049	8 987	−481	−347	8 159
1978 1st quarter	8 752	8 849	−408	8 441	9 791	9 870	−549	−306	9 015
2nd quarter p	9 597	9 091	−288	8 803	10 590	10 195	−546	−710	8 939
1978 January	2 702	2 772	−149	2 623	3 241	3 274	−186	−127	2 961
February	2 933	3 108	−119	2 989	2 987	3 157	−170	−41	2 946
March	3 117	2 970	−141	2 829	3 563	3 439	−193	−138	3 108
April r	3 109	3 053	−53	3 000	3 091	3 027	−168	−47	2 812
May r	3 192	3 013	−136	2 877	3 723	3 638	−192	−351	3 095
June p	3 296	3 024	−99	2 926	3 776	3 530	−186	−312	3 032
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	+3½	+2½		+4½	+8	+3½			−1

Table 16 Exports: Value and volume indices excluding the more erratic items

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Total [1]		Manufactures: Total [1]		Machinery and transport equipment [2]		Other manufactures [3]	
	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100
1976	23 705	108.1	19 297	108	9 407	101	3 549	115
1977	29 852	116.8	23 717	115	11 245	102	4 578	128
1977 1st quarter	7 008	113.9	5 555	112	2 595	99	1 102	128
2nd quarter	7 356	116.0	5 837	115	2 792	103	1 090	124
3rd quarter	7 889	121.5	6 249	120	2 885	104	1 203	132
4th quarter	7 600	115.9	6 075	114	2 974	104	1 184	129
1978 1st quarter	7 931	120.1	6 259	116	2 966	102	1 275	136
2nd quarter p	8 067	121.7	6 329	118	3 094	107	1 197	127
1978 April r	2 696	122.8	2 142	120	1 051	109	410	130
May r	2 664	120.6	2 068	116	1 008	104	403	128
June p	2 707	121.7	2 119	118	1 035	107	384	122
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	+1½	+1½	+1	+1½	+4½	+5	−6	−7

[1] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones. [2] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations and aircraft. [3] Excluding precious stones.

Table 17 Imports: Value and volume indices excluding the more erratic items

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Total [1]		Industrial materials: Total [2]		Other semi-manufactures [2]		Finished manufactures: Total [2]		Machinery and transport equipment [2]	
	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100
1976	29 399	106.6	10 081	114	4 909	108	8 219	110	5 748	109
1977	33 818	107.5	11 644	114	5 666	109	10 471	124	7 449	126
1977 1st quarter	8 624	110.8	3 034	119	1 450	112	2 518	122	1 773	122
2nd quarter	8 443	106.9	2 856	111	1 375	104	2 534	121	1 794	123
3rd quarter	8 593	108.4	2 951	116	1 455	112	2 691	126	1 931	130
4th quarter	8 158	103.7	2 803	112	1 387	108	2 728	126	1 951	129
1978 1st quarter	9 030	115.7	3 062	126	1 564	122	2 972	135	2 120	136
2nd quarter p	8 907	111.3	3 008	122	1 526	117	3 201	142	2 286	144
1978 April r	2 798	105.0	913	112	434	101	972	128	691	130
May r	3 097	116.1	1 063	129	553	127	03	146	794	149
June p	3 011	112.8	1 032	124	538	122	1 127	151	801	153
Percentage change 2nd quarter/1st quarter	−1½	−4	−2	−3	−2½	−4½	+7½	+4½	+8	+5½

[1] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones. [2] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations and aircraft. [3] Excluding precious stones.

those from the rest of western Europe by 31 per cent – the latter increase was more than accounted for by the arrival of North Sea installations in May and June. Imports from north America rose by 6 per cent, while arrivals from the other developed countries fell by 7½ per cent. Imports from the developing countries were 10 per cent lower, with falls of 16 per cent in arrivals from the oil-exporting countries and of 4½ per cent in deliveries from the other developing countries. There was a marginal rise in deliveries from the centrally planned economies.

By commodity (tables 12, 13, 14 and 17)
In the second quarter, imports of food, beverages and tobacco were unchanged in value but 3½ per cent lower in volume. Deliveries of fuels fell by 15 per cent in value and 17 per cent in volume, with erratically low arrivals in June. Imports of industrial materials in total decreased by 2 per cent in value and 3½ per cent in volume from the high first-quarter level. Within this group, imports of basic materials fell by 4½ per cent in value, while volume fell by 5 per cent to around the level at the end of last year. Deliveries of chemicals continued at a high level with an increase of 3½ per cent in value and 3 per cent in volume between the quarters. The value of imports of other semi-manufactures fell by 2½ per cent, with a 5 per cent decrease in volume. Arrivals of finished manufactures rose by 21 per cent in value and 16 per cent in volume; excluding the more erratic items the increases were 7½ per cent and 4½ per cent, respectively. Within finished manufactures, imports of machinery were up by 9 per cent in value, with a further relatively large increase – of 7½ per cent – in volume after the broadly flat path of 1977. The value of deliveries of road vehicles increased by 6 per cent in the latest quarter, with volume up 1½ per cent and prices sharply higher. Imports of other finished manufactures (which includes certain consumer goods) increased by 7½ per cent in value, and 2 per cent in volume, following marked rises in the previous quarter.

Notes

1 Treatment of oil platform in June import figures. The June import figures include an oil platform, which was the second of two moved to Norway in July last year for completion (the first was included in the figure for May). As with the practice adopted last month, because no effective change in ownership has taken place, the import figures on a balance of payments basis include only the value of additional foreign goods (amounting to about £50 million) used in completing the platform. This mirrors the treatment adopted for exports last July when the value of the platforms was included in the figures on an overseas trade statistics basis but excluded on a balance of payments basis.

During the completion process expenditure was incurred for services (the value of contracts for finishing the platform other than the supply of major items of equipment) and the estimates of net invisible earnings in recent quarters incorporate appropriate debits.

2 Revisions. The import figures for April and May have been revised upwards to take account of the late receipt of documents relating to imports of oil in those months. The amounts involved, on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis, are £38 million in April and £52 million in May.

3 Standard notes. Standard notes on definitions and coverage of the figures were published in *Trade and Industry,* 17 February.

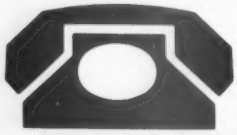
Inquiries: Economics and Statistics Division 5A, Room 234, Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5703.

OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 can give you directly, or through your regional office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agency legislation, setting up of a subsidiary company and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section of 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information on specific countries, phone the number and extension given below



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472 Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire
473 The Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone

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475 Iraq, Jordan, Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Vietnam Socialist Republic of, Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates

Direct exporters
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of credit extended and, where payment was to be made in instalments, the period to final payment was taken as the length of credit extended. Exports made under financial and buyer credit guarantee were grouped with other exports on credit terms exceeding five years, the latter being very small.

The statistics relate to the UK, defined as Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Inquiries: 01-215 3409.

Cinema admissions and takings in April

During April, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.62 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £2.47 million. The comparable figures for April 1977 were 2.06 million and £1.67 million.

Business Monitors

The following titles and issues of Business Monitors are now available.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 14 July 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Revenge of the Pink Panther	BR/E 39672/16/7/83	100	13 July	United Artists Corporation Ltd	Jewel Productions Ltd
Movietone News 2562	BR/E 39586/16/7/83	8	14 July	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
FOREIGN					
House Calls	F 39673	98	13 July	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, USA
Fist of Fury	F 39674	97	14 July	Inter-Ocean Film Distributors Ltd	Hongkong Alpha Motion Picture Co, Hong Kong

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER
The registration number of the film 'Natural High', registered on 27 June 1978, has been corrected to BR/E 39656/2/7/83. The registration number of the film 'You're Driving Me Crazy', registered on 21 June 1978, has been corrected to BR/E 39650/25/6/83.

PRODUCTION SERIES
Quarterly at £1.56 each per year post free

PQ 262	Mineral oil refining for fourth quarter 1977
PQ 279.4	Formulated pesticides, etc for first quarter 1978
PQ 321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys for first quarter 1978
PQ 332	Metal-working machine tools for first quarter 1978
PQ 395	Cans and metal boxes for first quarter 1978
PQ 399.9	Domestic gas appliances for first quarter 1978
PQ 415	Jute for first quarter 1978
PQ 416	Rope, twine and net for first quarter 1978
PQ 422.1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs for fourth quarter 1977
PQ 443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear for fourth quarter 1977
PQ 493	Brushes and brooms for first quarter 1978
PQ 1002	Manufacturing industries (total sales) for first quarter 1978

SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTIVE SERIES
Monthly at £4.32 each per year post free

SD 6	Instalment credit business of finance houses for May 1978
SD 8	Instalment credit business of retailers for May 1978

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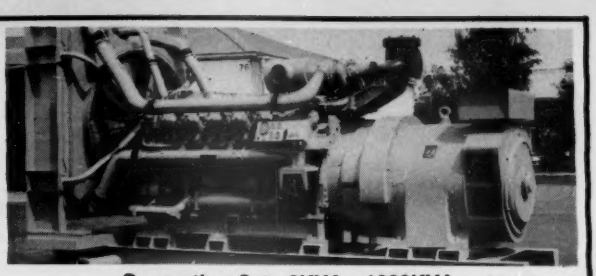

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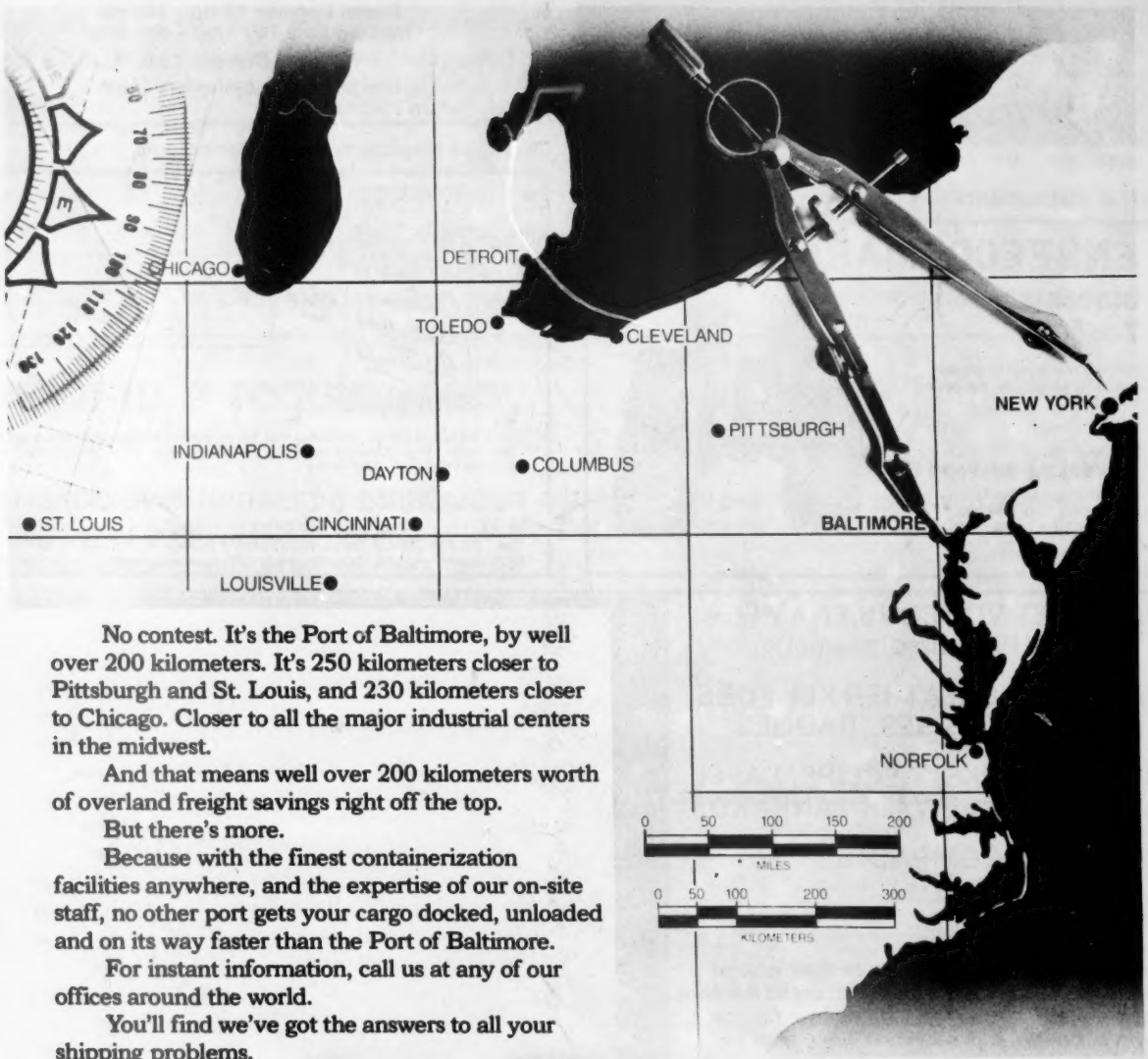

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